The New-York Times.

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THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE BORUSSIA.

Postponement of the Voyage of the Great Eastern.

Unsatisfactory Progress of the Zurich Conference.

Affairs in Italy---Hostilities in the Romagna.

CONDITION OF THE GERMAN STATES.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

Cotton Firm—Breadstuffs Dull.

CONSOLS 95 3-8@95 5-8.

The screw steamship *Borussia*, Capt. Trautman, from Hamburg on the 1st inst., and from Northampton on the 4th, arrived at this port yesterday morning. She was off the Hook on Saturday night.

The *Borussia* passed the Hamburg steamship *Hammonia*, on the 4th, off Start Point, English Channel. On the 14th she exchanged signals with the steamship *Bremen*, hence for Bremen; on the 16th she passed the *Ariel*, and on the 17th, at 2 A. M., the *Bavaria*, both hence for Southampton.

The *Borussia* throughout the entire passage experienced heavy westerly gales, with a tremendous sea running.

The United States mail steamer *Fulton*, hence on the 20th ult., arrived at Cows on the 2d inst.

THE GREAT EASTERN—HER DEPARTURE FOR AMERICA POSTPONED.

The subjoined announcement of the Great Ship Company appears in the London papers of the 2d inst. It will be observed that the date of departure from Portland, Eng., for her transatlantic trip has been definitely fixed for Thursday, Sept. 29:

"The *Great Eastern* is intended to leave her moorings on Tuesday, the 6th inst., and will stay at the Nore to adjust compasses, then proceed to Portland, near Weymouth, and be ready there for the reception of visitors from the 9th to the 15th: she will then start on her trial trip, which it is proposed shall not occupy more than three days, returning to Holyhead. She will remain there for the reception of visitors from Tuesday, the 20th, to Monday, the 26th, both inclusive.

Passengers going from Weymouth on the trial-trip will be received on board on Friday, the 16th inst.

Passengers, parcels, and letters for America will be received on board at Holyhead, on Tuesday, the 27th, and Wednesday, the 28th inst.

The *Great Eastern* will sail for England from Portland, United States, on the 1st November.

The Directors have every confidence that the above arrangements will be adhered to, but should any alteration unavoidably occur due notice will be given."

Upon the trial-trip none but first-class passengers would be received; the fares to range from £6 to £10, according to cabin. The fares for the American voyage outward remain as previously published. Return tickets are sold for "a fare and a half."

THE ZURICH CONFERENCE.

"A dispatch from Zurich, dated on the 2d inst., says: Yesterday, at the meeting of the Plenipotentiaries, the regulation of certain points relating to the limits of the Lombardian frontiers, and the separation of the civil and ecclesiastical jurisdictions, was taken into consideration. The Prussian Minister accredited at Turin has arrived here, and paid a visit to the Sardinian Plenipotentiaries. A meeting also took place yesterday of the Second Plenipotentiaries of the three Powers."

A dispatch of the 3d says: "Yesterday there was a conference of the Plenipotentiaries, lasting two hours at which M. de Bourqueney, M. de Banneville, Coun Colloredo and M. de Meisenburg were present."

Correspondencee of the London News.

Paris, Friday, Sept. 2.

"The plenipotentiaries at Zurich seem to have come to an absolute dead lock: some persons even go the length of asserting that they will seperate very shortly without doing anything. The *Independance* says "they have discussed none but the most secondary questions, and upon these they have been hitherto unable to agree." Such questions for instance as the name of the new kingdom, which Victor Emmanuel wishes to call Upper Italy, and Francis Joseph Lombardo-Sardinia; the proprietorship of the Iron crown, and the right of bestowing the order attached to it; and the extent of the circumference of the fortified places of Mantua and Peschiera, which Victor Emanuel would confine to 500 metres, Francis Joseph would extend to 5,000 (the range of rifled cannon), and which the French plenipotentiary suggests shall be 3,000, splitting, as it were, the difference between the two.

All this looks as if the congress would ultimately be called upon to do that which the conferences have failed to do. According to the *Borsen-Halle*, the treaty of peace will be signed in the course of next week; the question of the Duchies will be reserved, and that of the debt left to be settled by a commission."

Correspondence of the London Times.

Paris, Friday, Sept. 2.

The Piedmontese Plenipotentiary at Zurich is said to have received on Wednesday dispatches from Turin. Nothing certain has transpired here as to their contents, or whether they contained instructions calculated to facilitate the settlement of the pending questions. From Turin we learn that the impatience of the public at these delays is at its highest point. The hopes suggested by the telegrams and correspondence in the semi-official French papers, that this or that important point was settled—that the difficulty about the debt was solved—that the Plenipotentiaries had put the finishing hand to the question of Lombary—and that all that was wanting to finish the whole business, and to set the Plenipotentiaries free, was the sanction of the respective governments—these hopes are giving way. What has occurred since Wednesday I cannot say, but, at least at that day, little was done as to the cession of Lombardy, or, indeed, any of the other serious questions before the Conference. Some minor points, probably, are disposed of, but the frontier and the debt (the latter of great importance) remained pretty much as they were.

Touching the former there are, as you are aware, pretensions diametrically opposed. Piedmont has an eye to the future as well as the present. She naturally desires to strengthen her position and to possess certain "material guarantees" of peace, and with that view she requires from Austria the cession of Mantua and Peschiera, not, however, without a reasonable compensation. But Austria, who unwillingly and with pain surrenders any portion of her rich province, and who, perhaps, cherishes in secret if not projects at least hopes of reconquering what has been torn from her, resolutely resists the claims of Piedmont, and tries even to improve the advatageous position created for her after her defeat. She wants to keep possession of a zone of territory on the right of the Mincio, distinct from that which these lines give her between that river and the Po in front of Mantua. It does not appear that on these particulars there will be a want of accord on the part of the Plenipotentiaries, though there is little hope that Piedmont will succeed in obtaining Mantua and Peschiera, or even that Austria will renounce constructing new fortresses.

Since the receipt of his last instructions a few days ago, Count Colloredo persists as much as ever in his proposition respecting the debt—namely, that Piedmont shall take upon herself that of the Monte debt of Milan which belongs to Lombardy, and also that which corresponds to this province, in proportion to its population, of the liabilities of the Austrian Empire. This last proposition is not, it would seem, admitted by the French Plenipotentiary, and much less by the Piedmontese. The Piedmontese Government considers that by acceding it would merely buy at Zurich a province which it owes to the victories of the allied armies, and to the spontaneous union of its population. The French may have suggested some middle term, whether successfully or not remains to be seen; but that a satisfactory solution will hardly be obtained while Austria persists in her original proposition. All these points are of so serious a character that a speedy arrangement is not considered likely, and it is admitted here that the Conferences may, judging from present appearances, drag on to the end of the present month."

AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

Sardinia—Tuscany and the Duchies—Rome and the Legations.

SARDINIA.

The *Piedmontese Gazette* publishes two Royal decrees, one increasing the Sardinian Cavalry by three new Regiments of five squadrons each, and respectively named Light Cavalry of Milan, Lodi, and Montebello. The other decree creates a new brigade of grenadiers, to be called Grenadiers of Lombardy, and five brigades of infantry, severally called Brigade of Brescia, of Cremona, of Como, of Bergamo, and of Pavia.

The following letter has been addressed by the French Vice-Admiral to the Commandant of the Sardinian squadron in the Adriatic:

"I am happy in expressing here to your Excellency the satisfaction I have experienced from the manner in which the Sardinian division has served.

I have only praises to bestow on the punctuality, the regularity with which it has conformed to the general orders laid down for the squadron, as likewise on the devotedness it has brought to bear on all that could subserve our mission.

The squadron preserves a good remembrance of those few days passed with it, and I in particular can only congratulate myself on the personal relations I have had with the commandant, M. Tholosano, and with all the captains of the naval division of his Majesty the King Victor Emanuel."

"Diplomatic dispatches from Turin," says the *Nord*, "speak of the approaching return of Count Cavour to the head of affairs. The Count deemed it his duty to retire in consequence of the situation of affairs which arose out of the peace of Villafranca, but his policy has, nevertheless, been in the ascendant, owing to the strong national feelings of the Italians, and the fidelity of the Emperor Napoleon to the object with which he entered upon the war. The recall of the Ex-Sardinian Minister would be a new guarantee in favor of the policy which he represents."

A private letter from Milan, from an officer on service in that city, states that there are some apprehensions of bad blood growing up between the army of occupation and the Italian people. It further says that the Piedmontese are regarded with little favor by the Lombards, and it is feared that before long they who have so much cherished their liberators may regard them as supporters of the Piedmontese, and dislike them equally.

The King of Sardinia is expected to visit the remainder of Lombardy about the middle of September.

A dispatch dated at Turin, Sept. 2, says: "The deputation from Tuscany is expected to arrive here at noon to-morrow, and preparations are being made to give the members of the same a splendid reception. The King will receive the deputation at 3 o'clock in the afternoon."

TUSCANY AND THE DUCHIES.

THE QUESTION OF THE DUCHIES DEPENDENT UPON THAT OF THE PAPAL STATES—THE CENTRAL ARMY—A PRESENTATION TO GARIBALDI.

Correspondence of the London Times:

Paris, Thursday, Sept. 1.

Private accounts from Italy received to-day describe the state of that country as not very promising as to the future. On the contrary, affairs seem to be growing more complicated every day. Important results depend on the issue of the combat expected soon to take place between the pontifical troops, who are on the point of entering the Legations, and the forces of the Provisional Government. If the Papal troops succeed, it is thought that the Duke of Modena will reënter his States at the head of his army—colors flying and drums beating. If, on the other hand, his Holiness' troops are repulsed, a rising in Naples is regarded as not at all improbable.

Garibaldi has command of the Tuscan as well as the Modenese and Parmesan troops; but his influence is not felt in Romagna, where Mezzacappo has lately been raised to the rank of Lieutenant-General, a title which would not allow him to act in a subordinate capacity to an inferior officer like plain General Garibaldi. The troops of the Central Italian League have therefore not yet a common chief, and, if Tuscany fail in her duty to supply fresh combatants for the common cause, the other provinces are far, as yet, from that organization which would turn their combatants to the best purpose.

The town of Prato, in Tuscany, has opened a subscription for a sword of honor to Garibaldi, and "it was meet," say the movers of that subscription, "that the thought of doing honor to that brave man should originate in the humble city of Prato, that by that circumstance the General should be reminded of the day on which, for a few moments on the 25th of August, 1848, he came down among them from the valley of the Bisenzio to rest a frame worn out, but not broken, by hardship and calamity, and whence he was able to fix his steady eye into the distant future, and speak of a certain, however remote, turn in the destinies of his country, and of a day of rescue and deliverance." Thus these Italians are refined in their upward instincts—ingenious in their kind-heartedness. Any people might have thought of doing honor to Garibaldi; but they knew how to do it with delicacy, they knew how to touch the warrior's heart in the tenderest point. The General had just lost his wife, dropping by his side with exhaustion at the close of a long, disastrous retreat, a few days before he reached Prato.

ROME AND THE LEGATIONS.

APPROACHING CONFLICT BETWEEN THE PAPAL TROOPS AND THE ROMAGNESE—MEETING OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY—HONORS TO THE PERUGIAN HEROES—THE EARTHQUAKE AT NORCIA—ENGLISH INTEREST IN THE FATE OF THE LEGATIONS.

A letter from Rome of the 30th ult. says: "It is believed in well-informed quarters that the Government contemplates making an attempt to reëstablish by force its authority in the Legations. It has collected for the purpose between 7,500 and 8,000 men, 4,000 of whom are Swiss; it has provided them with ten pieces of cannon. Rimini will probably be the first town attacked."

A correspondent from Bologna, under date of the 27th ult., says:

"I write to you in the midst of the great agitation which now pervades the town on account of news from Rimini. It is said that a corps of Pontifical troops amounting to 8,000 men of all arms, and commanded by Gen. Kalbermatten, have left Pesaro, and were near Cattolica preparing for an engagement. An attack is consequently expected here. The Government, to allay the agitation, has just issued a notice, which neither denies nor affirms the fact, but advises the people to have confidence in the measures adopted by the authorities, and cautions them not to be alarmed by the exaggerated statements made by the enemies of the present order of things. So far as I have been able to learn, the following are the arrangements made with a view to an attack. In the first place, there is no corps of 8,000 men, but simply 2,000 Swiss with several pieces of artillery, who have come from Pesaro and halted about two leagues from Cattolica. However, dispatches received by the Government state that this force is only the advanced guard of the Pontifical troops which are to attack the Legations, and that these troops are composed not only of Romans, but of many of the Duke of Modena's men, of some Swiss from Naples, engaged by the Pope, and of a certain number of Austrians who have been landed at Ancona, clothed in the Papal uniform, and then introduced into the native regiments to complete their effective, or more probably to keep watch over their new comrades. This collection of mercenaries is said to form an army of from 10,000 to 12,000 men, intended to restore the Papal authority in the revolted provinces."

The Governor of Bologna had issued a decree ordering all the tribunals of the Romagna to present to the section of Grade and Justice, within the month of September, their observations on the best means of bringing the Code Napoleon into activity on the 1st of January next.

The Governor-General of the Romagna opened the National Assembly, on the 1st inst., by a speech, of which the following is a summary:

"The people of the Romagna, after having exhibited great prudence during the last three months, hastened in crowds to the electoral districts to record their votes. Now, it is for you, gentlemen, to give expression to the wishes of the people. The good result of my government is owing to the zeal of those who have elected me. I have endeavored to provide for the defence of the country against aggressions from all sides by forming a league with the neighboring States."

He concluded thus:—"Constitute your Govern ment, and intrust it to him who possesses your confi dence."

The Pope is not unmindful of those who have done him good service. He has struck a medal in honor of the Swiss who subdued Perugia with fire and the sword. The medals bear on one side "*Perugia et pugnata*;" on the other, "*Ai bene-merenti*."

The earthquake at Norcia has proved quite as disastrous as the earliest reports. The dead bodies already discovered amount to more than 200. The cathedral is a heap of ruins. Norcia is a poor town, and a subscription is being raised for the relief of the survivors, who are reduced to the greatest distress.

From the London News, Sept. 3.

In the midst of the peaceful and orderly enthusiasm prevailing in Central Italy, an order to march is sent to the troops who wear the Perugian Cross, and to their brethren in arms who are jealous of that decoration. The scrupulous and humane Duke of Modena is reported to have got together 20,000 thieves, and to be ready to swoop, under the banners of the Pope, upon his palace and domains. We shall be told, by a certain class of political philosophers, that at any rate the fate of the Legations is beyond the legitimate moral interference of a Protestant Power. Considering the numbers of our traveling countrymen and countrywomen for whom Italy is a second country six months of every year, we might fairly argue that the good government of the Adriatic provinces, and the safety of the roads, are not matters of indifference to England; but we take higher ground, and, with Mr. Gladstone, we repel the cant of a Protestant Power having no interest in the welfare and happiness of Catholic States. The Roman question, as Mr. Gladstone eloquently insisted, is not a sectarian question, but a broad question of civilization and humanity, and in that regard it cannot be alien to the first and foremost of civilized nations.

The Government of England was not unconcerned in the restoration of the temporal power of the Papacy; and sixteen years later it concurred with the Catholic Powers in addressing a fruitless remonstrance to the obdurate and incurable Government it had assisted to restore. Can we look on indifferently whilst the vultures of the Vicar of Christ are tearing out the vitals of Italian liberty, because the Emperor of the French, in all the pride of absolute authority, dare not defy a cawing and clanging clergy, between whose enmity or patronage is nothing more than the choice between the dagger or the bowl.

GERMANY.

The Reforms in Austria—Prussia—Financial Troubles of the Several States—Progress of the Zollverein.

A Vienna letter of the 27th ult., says:

"The deliberations of the new Cabinet continue day after day, because the wish is to bring to a speedy conclusion not only what concerns the reconstitution of the ministerial departments, but also to fix the bases of the new policy. The mere suppression of the Ministry of Commerce, and the assigning of its different branches to other departments, occupies much time."

A dispatch dated at Vienna on the 2d, says: "No measures announced in the Ministerial programme have yet been carried out. It is asserted that the privileges to be granted to the Jews will not be the same throughout the whole empire, but will be influenced by local circumstances. The principal privilege granted to them will be the right of acquisition of house property in larger towns. It is also reported that Austria intends to discount that portion of the Austrian debt which w illbe transferred to Lombardy and to sell the public domains."

According to the Berlin correspondent of the London *Times*, who writes on the 1st:

"The Foreign Minister, M. von Schleinitz, leaves to-morrow for Ostend, where the Prince Regent is surrounded by several diplomatists, including some of Royal blood, from the various Courts of Europe. From M. von Schleinitz being called to join him, the report that a small Congress is being held there seems to gain confirmation."

A communication from Frankfort says:

"Germany cannot have forgotten the efforts made last spring to drag the States of the Germanic Confederation into a war with France, but it is a singular fact that the States most eager for war were those which were least prepared for it. Their treasuries were too nearly exhausted to supply the means for extraordinary armaments, so the Legislative Chambers were called on to authorize loans which could only be obtained on most disadvantageous terms. The Bavarian government had great difficulty in finding subscribers to fill up a loan of four millions of florins to meet the first requirements of the army. The Chambers were again convoked in an extraordinary session to vote a second loan of 25 millions, but, in spite of all that ministers could say or do, they refused to vote more than 12 millions, to be raised by loan, either at home or abroad. It is that loan which has now been brought forward here by MM. de Rothschild, Erlanger, and others."

By the triennial census just published, it appears that of all the States of the Zollverein Hesse alone has not increased in population. In 1855 it contained 709,659 inhabitants; in 1858, only 699,788. Prussia has in the same time increased more than 3 per cent., so that the population exceeds 18,000,000. Saxony has increased 4 per cent., and Frankfort 5. The average for the whole Zollverein is 2½ per cent. increase.

FRANCE.

Departure of the Grand Duke of Tuscany—The Amnesty—Army and Navy News—The Bourse—Rivalry of France and England.

The young Grand Duke of Tuscany and M. Pallavicini, not finding all the support they expected from the French Government, have left Paris.

An interview between the King of the Belgians and the Emperor Napoleon is about to be arranged, and a Belgian agent is said to have left for that purpose for St. Sauveur.

Prince Richard Metternich is said to be gone to St. Sauveur, to talk things over in a friendly way with the Emperor, who will, doubtless, enlighten him a little as to the utter hopelessness of the restoration of his master's *protégés*.

Among those who have refused to take advantage o the amnesty lately granted by the Emperor are to be added the names of Barbes and Charras. It is stated that Blanqui, Deleschuze and Miot, who were transported, will accept it, so far as it relieves them from their present position, although they do not think it desirable to return to France.

It has been decided that a considerable portion of soldiers belonging to the class of 1853 shall be discharged with six months' leave, which at its expiration may be converted into renewable furloughs.

The *Moniteur de l'Armée* states that the Infantry at the Camp of Chalons have begun to manœuvre in two ranks, in conformity with the recommendation of the Committee of Infantry, composed of two generals, two colonels, three majors, and an adjutant-major. These manœuvres are to be continued twice a week, and a report of the progress made by the troops is to be forwarded to the Minister of War.

Accounts from Toulon of the 29th ult. inform us that the fleet under the command of Admiral Desfosses sailed from that port on the 29th, after having taken in a supply of provisions. It is now at the Islands of Hyères. It has been reinforced since its departure from Toulon by three gun-boats, and on the 28th by the steam-frigate *Isly*, from the Adriatic. The steam-cutters *Monge*, *Caton*, and the gunboat *Etincelle*, have likewise returned, and are anchored in the roads of Toulon. The *Flamme* was likewise expected, but she was forced to remain at Malta to repair her boilers. After the steam-frigate *Isly* has undergone an inspection she is to proceed to one of the French ports on the Atlantic, where the *Breslau* has preceded her, for Brest, and the steam-frigate *Impetueuse* for Cherbourg. It is believed that the *Isly* will be stationed at Cherbourg. The steam-frigates *Canada* and *Magellan* had arrived at Toulon from Algiers, and the *Sané* from Oran. The following day steam frigates *Descartes* and Mogador, and the screw-frigates *Descartes* and *Mogador* and the screw-transport *Seine* arrived from Algiers, the *Loire* from Mersel-Kebir, and the *Entreprenante* from Stora.

The Bourse was very heavy on the 2d, owing chiefly to the evident inability of the Zurich conferers to do business to any purpose. The settlement, too, was unsatisfactory; many persons preferred to sell and buy again to paying 20 centimes, the price asked, for continuation. Mobilier as well as Rentes was dull. Closing prices:—Rentes, 68f. 45c. cash, and 68f. 35c. account, being a fall of 25c. and 35c. respectively; Mobilier, 813f. 75c. cash, and 810f. account, being a fall of 7f. 50c. and 10f. respectively.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Queen at Balmoral—Respite in the Case of Dr. Smethurst—The Strike in the Building Trade—A Shipwreck in the Indian Ocean—American Brutality at Sea—Mr. Cobden and the Ballot.

The Queen and the Prince Consort, accompanied by the Princesses Alice, Helena and Louisa, and Prince Arthur, left Holyrood Palace on the 31st ult., and reached Balmoral the same evening.

After a careful consideration of the evidence taken at the trial of Dr. Smethurst, as well as of the opinions which since the trial have been elicited from the most eminent medical men, that the death of Miss Bankes, his alleged victim, might possibly have been produced by natural causes, it has been decided to respite the prisoner during Her Majesty's pleasure, and this respite will probably result in a commutation of the capital sentence. A communication to this effect was made to the High Sheriff on the evening of the 2d inst., and the welcome news was, of course, immediately transmitted to the prisoner. The execution was to have taken place on the 6th inst.

The City Article of the London *Times*, Sept. 3, says: "An impression prevailed this afternoon that the strike in the building trade is approaching an adjustment. It is believed, at all events, that the shops will be open early next week to non-society men."

The Peninsular and Oriental Company have received news of the loss in the Red Sea of their steamer *Northam*, Capt. J. R. Stead, of 1,600 tons register, and 400 horse-power. This vessel reached Aden, after a good passage, on the 17th August, with the homeward Australian mail of July, and was wrecked on the 20th on the Nautilus reef, near Djiddah, while on her voyage to Suez. All the passengers and the chief portion of the Australian mail were landed on an adjacent island. The *Northam* had been built only two years, and this was her first voyage from Australia.

AMERICAN CRUELTY ON THE HIGH SEAS.

From the London News, Sept. 3.

On Monday the sitting magistrates at the South Shields Police Court were engaged in investigating a charge involving the greatest brutality and savageness against a rough, strong-built looking man, named John McAvery, a native of Bath, New-York, and one of the seamen of the bark *Chevalier*, of Portland, Maine, United States, but now lying anchored in Jarrow Docks. The facts of the case are shortly these: On Sunday afternoon as the complainant, James Farrell, a storekeeper at the docks, who appeared in Court with his head bound up in bandages, was standing near to one of the jetties, the prisoner came up to him and asked him to go and partake of some drink, which offer was declined. As the prisoner was walking away he was seen to pick up two half-bricks, and was heard at the same time to say "I'll kill him." The prisoner then went into a pit-man's house, and after staying therein a short time, returned a second time to complainant, who was standing still at the same place, and pressed him to go on board the *Chevalier* to have a glass of grog and some supper. After a deal of persuasion Farrell, unluckily for himself, yielded and went on board, but he had only been there a few minutes before the prisoner, who had previously gone below deck and changed part of his clothing, came and struck him a blow on the mouth. Complainant on asking prisoner what he had done to deserve such treatment, was again savagely pounced upon, and, to use the words of one of the witnesses, was knocked down "like a bullock." The blow, which was supposed to have been inflicted with some hard substance like a brick, caused three severe wounds on the scalp, contused and penetrating to the bone. As M'Avery was escaping from the vessel, the brute said, "if you do not go on shore, I'll kill you, and heave you overboard." Colin Munro, a laborer at the docks, who was an observer of the assault, as he was standing on one of the jetties, corroborated the above facts. The witness likewise stated that Farrell had a narrow escape from falling into the dock as he was jumping ashore, and only saved himself by catching hold of a rope. The defendant was fined £5 and costs, or two months' imprisonment. The fine was paid by the captain, and the defendant set at liberty.

MR. RICHARD COBDEN ON AMERICAN VOTING BY BALLOT.

The following letter, with an inclosure from Mr. W. A. Wilkinson, formerly M. P. from Lambeth, has been addressed to the several London papers:

Sir:—With the permission of the writer I send the inclosed letter from Mr. Wilkinson, formerly member for Lambeth, for publication in your paper. In considering the remedies to be applied to the defects in our present electoral system, the first point to aim at is a perfect knowledge of the extent of the evils to be dealt with, and to this end the testimony of the late member fer Lambeth, and the candidate for Reigate, is important.

Whilst with my pen in hand, let me add a word on tee subject of the recent rejoicings of our opponents over the letters addressed by Mr. Dana to Lord Radstock on the ballot in America. They would have us believe that the people of the United States do not care for the protection of the secret vote. My answer is this—Find me a dozen sane men in the free States of America who would exchange their mode of voting for ours.

It is true that, owing to the great independence and general equality of the population of the agricultural States, absolute secrecy is not much cared for. In Massachusetts, however, where there is a large proportion of the people employed in trade and manufactures, a demand has been made for an improved system of taking the ballot, which shall afford perfect protection to the voter, and it has already been partially successful.

My answer, once for all, to those who triumph over the inefficiency of the system elsewhere is, give me a trial of the ballot in one election for any large borough in this country, and I will undertake to devise a plan which shall afford complete protection to the voter. Will this really commend it to the favor of those who are now parading the want of secresy in the United States?

But I will go further. If, after one such trial, a constituency voluntarily resolves to abandon the orderly, peaceful, moral ballot, and return to our present mode of taking the poll, I will engage to accept their decision, and say no more upon the subject during the rest of my political life.

I am, your obedient servant, R. COBDEN.

Aug. 31, 1859.

SPAIN.

The Expedition against the Riff Pirates—Spanish Aid to the Pope.

The Madrid journals of the 28th ult. join, without distinction of party, in expressing approbation of the expedition which the Government is about to send against the Moors of the Riff. The semi-official *Correspondencia Autografa* says that the expedition is to consist of 10,000 men. It says also that the Spanish Consul at Tangiers had sent a note to the Government of Morocco, demanding that the Moors who had been guilty of acts of hostilfty to the Spaniards should be given up, and threatening to employ force if they were not. The Consul, it adds, had retired from Tangiers to await an answer.

Ii was reported at Rome, on the 27th ult., that the Pope had signed a convention with the Spanish Government, by which Her Catholic Majesty will place a military force at the disposal of the Holy See, sufficient to reduce the rebellious Roman provinces to obedience.

RUSSIA.

The Italian Question at St. Petersburg—The Expedition to Central Asia—A New Enterprise.

The St. Petersburg *Gazette*, in an article on Italian affairs, ironically suggests that, in the interests of Italy, France ought to form part of the Italian Confederation as a counterpoise to the Pope and Austria. After declaring his opinion that the Germanic Confederation would have been long since broken up or absorbed if Austria or Prussia did not counterbalance each other, the Russian journalist observes:

"The Pope will always be a despot in religious, and the Emperor in secular, affairs. This is a necessity imposed on the former by the very principle of Catholicism, and on the latter by the historical constitution of his State. These two sovereigns being legally united in the Federal Italian Diet, will have the preponderance over Sardinia. To restore the balance, France ought to be thrown into the scale, as her Gallicanism and moderate institutions would be a check on the despotism of Austria."

A letter from Florence of the 28th ult. states that Count Morelli is shortly to leave for St. Petersburg, in order to draw the attention and kind consideration of Russia towards Tuscany.

In the middle of the month of July Prince Bariatinski undertook a great expedition into Daghestan. An order of the day, dated the 8th of August, announces the result of that expedition in the submission of Andi, Avarie, Gumbat, Koissubo, and other districts on the left bank of the Koissu and the vicinity. An Imperial rescript announces that the Emperor has conferred upon Prince Bariatinski the Order of St. George, second class.

A company has been formed at St. Petersburg for the construction of a commercial port there on a large scale.

TURKEY AND THE LEVANT.

Health of the Sultan—The Suez Canal—The Ionian Parliament—Civil War in Syria.

A telegram from Trieste furnishes advices from Constantinople to the 27th of August. The health of the Sultan had been restored. A Commission had been appointed in order to consider measures for reducing the export, and increasing the import duties. Saffet-Bey had left to attend the sittings of the Montenegrin Boundary Commission. The French Government had intimated to the Porte that it would support the Suez Canal undertaking merely for commercial and industrial purposes. Disturbances continue at Creta. In future a tax is to be levied on all foreigners carrying on business at Smyrna.

The Ionian Parliament, which was to assemble on the 10th September, has been prorogued by his Excellency the Lord High Commissioner until the 10th December.

A letter from Beyrout of the 18th of Aug., informs us that a sanguinary conflict took place in a village two leagues from that town between the Druses and Christians, in which more than 40 of the combatants were killed. Several houses occupied by Europeans were pillaged. The Governor of Beyrout sent 150 Irregular Cavalry to the spot, and order was restored, but too late, as the disturbance had extended to other villages, and it is feared that a general war will take place between the Druses and Maronites, similar to that which caused so much destruction in the year 1846. There are in the Lebanon several extensive silk mills of great value, the property of Europeans, which, if the disturbances extend, will probably be destroyed.

☞ For commercial intelligence by the *Borussia*, our readers are referred to the monetary head on page eight of this paper.

Sentence of a Defaulter.

St. Louis, Saturday, Sept. 17.

George O. Atherton, charged with embezzling $53,000 from the Southern Bank of St. Louis, in April last, was convicted to-day and sentenced to five years in the Penitentiary.

The Bark Bay State.

Baltimore, Saturday, Sept. 17.

The bark *Bay State*, before reported ashore at Cape Henry, was got off by the wreckers and towed into Norfolk.

Marine Disasters.

Alexandria, Va., Sunday, Sept. 18.

A brig, name unknown, with a cargo of plaster, which has been ashore, is towing up. Another brig, also unknown, in ballast, is ashore twelve miles below here.

Brooklyn City Court.—Calendar for this day; Nos. 32, 37, 38, 45, 48, 51, 53, 54, 55, 56, 63, 64,

POSTSCRIPT.

HALF-PAST FOUR A. M.

ARRIVAL OF THE PERSIA.

An Accident to her Machinery the Cause of her Detention.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS.

The Royal Mail steamship *Persia*, Capt. Judkins, which sailed from Liverpool at about 1 o'clock on the afternoon of the 3d inst., arrived here at an early hour this morning. She brings 232 passengers.

On the 5th inst., at 10 P. M., broke the crank-pin o the port engine, and laid to until 7th, at 9:45 P. M. under canvas.

The weather had been very stormy at Liverpool No marine disasters of any consequence, however, had been reported.

Sept. 3, at 2:25 P. M., passed R. M. steamship *Arabia*, going in; at 7:15 P. M., passed the *City of Manchester*, bound in.

Sept. 5, 4 P. M., passed *City of Baltimore*, (supposed,) bound east.

Sept. 7, lat. 50.55, long. 13.40, passed British ship *Ben Nevis*, bound east.

On the 16th, at 9:45 P. M., passed steamship *Africa*, bound east.

The general news by the *Persia* has been anticipated by the arrival of the *Borussia*, which brought London papers of the 3d.

The Liverpool Cotton market has somewhat improved.

The stock ou hand is estimated at 652,400 bales, of which 555,970 are American. Some authorites call American descriptions generally ⅛d. dearer, while others say that prices are scarcely quotably higher,

In the Liverpool Breadstuffs Market Flour was neglected, and nominally 6d. per sack lower. Wheat pressed for sale at a small reduction, with but few buyers. Corn—some retail sales, with steady prices.

All descriptions of Provisions are reported dull, with still lower prices, and holders anxious to sell.

In Produce, Ashes quiet at 26s. 9d.@27s. for pots, and 28s. for pearls. Sugars dull and slightly favoring buyers. Coffee firm at full prices. Rice without change. Bark—small sales of Philadelphia at 9s.; Baltimore, 6s. 9d. Linseed active at a decline of 1s.; sales of American Linseed Cakes at £9 2s. 6d@£9 5s. Oils—Seal and Cod in limited request at previous prices; Sperm, £90; Linseed Oil quieter, 28s. 6d.@29s. Resin—common advanced to 3s. 6d.@3s.11d.; medium and fine, dull. Spirits Turpentine quiet at 34s. 6d. Tea inactive and rather easier.

The Persia's Passengers.

Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams and maid servant, R. O. Glenn, Jas. Pullman, Thos. Leon, lady and servant, Mr. Richards, Mr. Johnston, two Misses Babcock, Wm. Cox and lady, 2 children and servant, Mrs. Byrne, Miss Byrne, W. T. Carey and attendant, four Misses Casey, Thos. Byrne and lady, 3 children and 2 nurses, Miss Byrne, Mr. Heskarer, Mr. Williman, Mr. Hodge and lady, Miss M. Ewan, Miss Eva, Dr. Eva, Mr. Schlessinger, Mr. Clay, Thos. B. Peddie and lady, Mr. Rodgero, Mr. Crooks, S. Hamilton, W. R. Fleming, Mrs. Fleming, Miss Low and governess, Mr. Dexter, lady, child and nurse, Miss Schwartz and servant, Miss Jobinie, Messrs Wm. Henry, Schwartz, R. C. Johnston, Goodhall, Splatt, Evans, Hendon, G. D. Hall, Low, G. Tuckerman, Lampson, Mr. Sam French and lady, Mr. Poppenhensen, lady, and three children, B. T. Babcock and lady, Miss Jupe, Jas. A. Robison, Mr. Robinson and child. Miss Robinson and nurse, J. Dean and lady, Mr. Schloss, Mr. Schlsssinger. Thomas Donyaji, Simon Dux, Mr. Gassier, Mr. L. H. Tucker, Mr. Glynn, Mrs. Abeeasis, 2 children and servant, Miss Thalmessenger, Miss Brandon, Mr. W. Henry Davis, Mrs. Davis, Mr. Isaac Butts, Mrs. Butts, Mr. Brockiaer, Mr. Willing, Mr. Seligmans, 2 children and 2 nurses, Messrs. James Stilt, Joseph Stilt, W. P. Wright and lady, Miss Sarah Wright, Miss Beatrice Thompson, Mrs. Butts and 5 children and servant, Ensign Bourk, Mr. Charles Wiley, Mr. Joseph M. de Sande, lady, 3 children and 2 servants; Mr. de Sande and servant, Mrs. de Sande, 5 children and servant; Miss de Sande, Lieut Cohen, Mr. Alex. Muckle, Messrs. Kay, B. Redmond, Evan Jones, H. I. Ibbotson, Ulacin, Segarceque, Adolpi Odier, J. Stillings, H. Hawliman, W. H. Judah, C. W. Butt, A. D. McVoy, J. B. Greenwood, A. R. Trotter, P. Fachier, Master Salybacker. Mr. Seligmar, lady and infant; Mr. Salybacker and lady, Mrs. Seligman's child, Miss Seligman, Mr. Desomnus, A. F. Parny, R. O. Connell, Mr. Furnell, Mrs. Whitney, Mrs. Lyle, Miss C. Herny, Mrs. Sarah Taylor, Mrs. Storebridge and 2 children, J. Brand and friend, B. Harny, Mrs. Henry and servant, Mr. Baddle, Mr. Junkins, Mr. Guiterman and 2 sons, F. Affelder. Joseph Guitman, lady and 2 daughters; Mr. Meeds, Dr. Poynton, A. Bellows, Edw. Sturgess, Mr. Dubarelot, Mr. Benyier, J. A. Gate and lady, Andrew J. Watt and friend, Mrs. J. Gandy, Mrs. Yeoman and 3 children and 2 nurses, N. D. Taylor and lady, Capt. Hamilton, Lucius Carey, Mr. Frenholme, W. E. Robinson and lady, Chas, Aheanfeldt and lady, Geo. E. Franghiadi, Samuel Young, Charles E. Stewart, Col. Levy, Mrs. Hughes and lady, Jules Raust, Alfred Borrell, B. H. Duncan, Mr. Hartman, Mr. Kruger, Geo. H. Booth, J. R. Cullen—Total, 232.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Abolition, Free Love, Infidel and Women's Rights Convention.

Buffalo, Saturday, Sept. 17.

A Convention of self-styled reformers has been sitting in this city for two days past, comprising the leading abolitionists, spiritualists, free-lovers, infidels, fanatics, and women's rights men and women ot the country. The Convention closes its session to-morrow. (Sunday,) and the public generally will experience a feeling of relief when the city is rid of these reformers.

The leaders of the demonstration are Andrew Jackson Davis, Parker Pillsbury, Henry C. Wright, Stephen S. Foster, and Lyman S. Curtis, most of whom figured at the Free-Love Convention at Rutland, and have assumed prominent positions at this meeting. Nelson W. Clark, of Clarkson, Mich., is the President.

News from Kansas.

St. Louis, Saturday, Sept. 17.

Denver City advices of the 8th inst. reached Leavenworth yesterday. The returns from Denver City and Auraria of the election on the 5th, give a majority of 933 against the State Constitution, and in favor of the Territorial organization. The returns from the mountain districts are not received. Large numbers of miners were leaving the mountains for the valleys, in consequence of the prevalence of snow-storms.

Inauguration of the Webster Statue at Boston.

Boston, Saturday, Sept. 17.

In consequence of the severe northeast rain storm, the ceremony of inaugurating the Webster statue took place this afternoon in Music Hall. Addresses appropriate to the occasion were made by Gov. Banks, Mayor Lincoln, and Prof. Felton. Hon. Edward Everett delivered the oration. [We publish the oration elsewhere.]

The European News via Halifax.

Boston, Sunday, Sept. 18.

The Judge before whom a motion was brought for an injunction against the American Telegraph Company, in the matter of the European news received *vid* Halifax and Sackville, yesterday postponed his final decision, until Tuesday next, but his remarks indicated that when made, it would be adverse to the plaintiffs.

Freshet in the Potomac.

Washington, Sunday, Sep. 18.

The Potomac River is very high, and there is much danger from drift. No serious damage has yet occurred, but the water is still rising, and fears are entertained for locks Nos. 4 and 5 of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. The warehouse of the New-York Steamship Company is in jeopardy, and the wharves in Georgetown are overflowed.

The United States Agricultural Society's Fair.

Chicago, Saturday, Sept. 17.

The fair of the United States Agricultural Society closed to-day, and pecuniarly has been a perfect success. The total receipts are put down at $40,000. To-day was devoted to the exhibition of trotting horses. The citizen's purse of $1,000 was taken by *Ike Cook*, a Chicago horse. *Flora Temple* and *Princess* were not entered.

Violation of the Virginia Inspection Laws.

Norfolk, Va., Saturday, Sept. 17.

The schooner *Alexander* of Rockaway, has been seized in Northampton County, for violation of the inspection laws, but was released on payment of the penalty of $500.

The Stabbing Affray in Boston.

Boston, Sunday, Sept. 18.

Mr. Fay, who was stabbed yesterday by Dr. Ayer, will probably recover, provided mortification does not supervene.

DANIEL WEBSTER.

Discourse by Edward Everett on Daniel Webster.

Dedication of the Statue of Mr. Webster at Boston, Sept. 17.

At the dedication of the statue of Webster in the State House Grounds in Boston on Saturday, Mr. Everett made the following address:

May it please Your Excellency:

On behalf of those by whose contributions this statue of Mr. Webster has been procured, and of the Committee entrusted with the care of its erection, it s my pleasing duty to return to you, and through you to the Legislature of the Commonwealth, our dutiful acknowledgments, for the permission kindly accorded to us, to place the Statue in the Public Grounds. We feel, Sir, that in allowing this monumental work to be erected in front of the Capitol of the State, a distinguished honor has been paid to the memory of Mr. Webster.

To you, Sir, in particular, whose influence was liberally employed to promote this result, and whose personal attendance and participation have added so much to the interest of the day, we are under the highest obligations.

To you, our distinguished guests, and to you, Fellow Citizens, of both sex, who come to unite with us in rendering these monumental honors, who adorn the occasion with your presence, and cheer us with your countenance and favor, we tender a respectful and grateful welcome.

To you, also, Mr. Mayor, and to the City Council, we return our cordial thanks for your kind consent to act on our behalf, in delivering this cherished memorial of our honored fellow citized into the custody of the Commonwealth, and for your sympathy and assistance in the duties of the occasion.

It has been the custom, from the remotest antiquity, to preserve and to hand down to posterity, in bronze and in marble, the counterfeit presentment of illustrious men. Within the last few years, modern research has brought to light, on the banks of the Tigris, huge slabs of alabaster, buried for ages, which exhibit in relief the faces and the persons of men who governed the primeval East in the gray dawn of History. Three thousand years have elapsed since they lived and reigned, and built palaces, and fortified cities, and waged war, and gained victories, of which the trophies are carved upon these monumental tablets,—the triumphal procession, the chariots laden with spoil, the drooping captive, the conquered monarch in chains,—but legends inscribed upon the stone are imperfectly decyphered, and little beyond the names of the personages, and the most general tradition of their exploits is preserved. In like manner the obelisks and the temples of ancient Egypt are covered with the sculptured images of whole dynasties of Pharoahs,—older than Moses older than Joseph—whose titles are recorded in the hieroglyphics, with which the granite is charged, and which are gradually yielding up their long-concealed mysteries to the sagacity of modern criticism. The plastic arts, as they passed into Hellas, with all the other arts which give grace and dignity to our nature, reached a perfection unknown to Egypt or Assyria; and the heros and sages of Greece and Rome, immortalized by the sculptor, still people the galleries and museums of the modern world. In every succeeding age and in every country, in which the fine arts have been cultivated, the respect and affection of survivors have found a pure and rational gratification, in the historical portrait and the monumental statue of the honored and loved in private life, and especially of the great and good who have deserved well of their country. Public esteem and confidence and private affection, the gratitude of the community and the fond memories of the fireside, have ever sought, in this way, to prolong the sensible existence of their beloved and respected object. What though the dear and honored features and person, on which while living we never gazed without tenderness or veneration, have been taken from us;—something of the loveliness, something of the majesty abides in the portrait, the bust and the statue. The heart bereft of the living originals turn to them, and cold and silent as they are, they strengthen and animate the cherished recollections of the loved, the honored, and the lost.

The skill of the painter and sculptor which thus comes in aid of the memory and imagination, is, in its highest degree, one of the rarest as it is one of the most exquisite accomplishments within our attainment, and in its perfection as seldom witnessed as the perfection of speech or of music. The plastic hand must be moved by the same ethereal instinct, as the eloquent lips or the recording pen. The number of those who, in the language of Michael Angelo, can discern the finished statue, in the heart of the shapeless block and bid it start into artistic life—who are endowed with the exquisite gift of moulding the rigid bronze or the lifeless marble into graceful, majestic, and expressive forms, is not greater than the number of those, who are able, with equal majesty, grace and expressiveness, to make the spiritual essence—the finest shades of thought and feeling—sensible to the mind, through the eye and the ear, in the mysterious embodiment of the written and spoken word. If Athens in her palmiest days had but one Pericles, she had also but one Phidias.

Nor are these beautiful and noble arts, by which the face and the form of the departed are preserved to us—calling into the highest exercise as they do, all the imitative and idealizing powers of the painter and the sculpter—the least instructive of our teachers. The portraits and the statues of the honored dead kindle the generous ambition of the youthful aspirant to fame. Themistocles could not sleep for the trophies in the Ceramicus; and when the living Demosthenes to whom you, sir, (Mr. Felton) have alluded had ceased to speak, the stony lips remained to rebuke and exhort his degenerate countrymen. More than a hundred years have elapsed since the great Newton passed away; but from age to age his statue by Roubillac, in the ante-chapel of Trinity College, will give distinctness to the conceptions formed of him by hundreds and thousands of ardent youthful spirits, filled with reverence for that transcendent intellect which, from the phenomena that fall within our limited vision, deduced the imperial law by which the Sovereign Mind rules the entire universe. We can never look on the person of Washington but his serene and noble countenance, perpetuated by the pencil and the chisel, is familiar to far greater multitudes than ever stood in his living presence, and will be thus familiar to the latest generation.

What parent, as he conducts his son to Mount Auburn or to Bunker Hill, will not, as he pauses before their monumental statues, seek to heighten his reverence for virtue, for patriotism, for science, for learning, for devotion to the public good, as he bids him contemplate the form of that grave and venerable Winthrop, who left his pleasant home in England to come and found a new republic in this untrodden wilderness; of that ardent and intrepid Otis, who first struck out the spark of American Independence; of that noble Adams, its most eloquent champion on the floor of Congress; of that martyr Warren, who laid down his life in its defence; of that self-taught Bowditch, who, without a guide, threaded the starry mazes of the Heavens; of that Story, honored at home and abroad as one of the brightest luminaries of the law, and by a felicity, of which I believe there is no other example, admirably portrayed in marble by his son? What citizen of Boston, as he accompanies the stranger around our streets, guiding him through our busy thorouhfares, to our wharfs crowded with vessels which range every sea and gather the produce of every climate,—up to the dome of this capitol, which commands as lovely a landscape as can delight the eye or gladden the heart, will not as he calls his attention at last to the statues of Franklin and Webster, exclaim—"Boston takes pride in her natural position, she rejoices in her beautiful environs, she is grateful for her material prosperity; but richer than the merchandise stored in palatial warehouses, greener than the slopes of sea-girt islets, lovelier than this encircling panorama of land and sea, of field and hamlet, of lake and stream, of garden and grove, is the memory of her sons, native and adopted; the character, services and fame of those, who have benefited and adorned their day and generation. Our children, and the schools at which they are trained, our citizens and the services they have rendered;—these are our jewels,—these are our abiding treasures."

Yes, your long rows of quarried granite may crumble to the dust; the cornfields in yonder villages, ripening to the sickle, may, like the plains of stricken Lombardy a few weeks ago, be kneaded into bloody clods by the maddening wheels of artillery; this populous city, like the old cities of Etruria and the Campagna Romana, may be desolated by the pestilence which walketh in darkness, may decay with the lapse of time, and the busy mart, which now rings with the joyous din of trade, become as lonely and still as Carthage or Tyre, as Babylon and Nineveh, but the names of the great and good shall survive the desolation and the ruin; the memory of the wise, the brave, the patriotic, shall never perish. Yes, Sparta is a wheat field;—a Bavarian prince holds court at the foot of the Acropolis;—the traveling virtuoso digs for marbles in the Roman Forum and beneath the ruins of the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus; but Lycurgus and Leonidas, and Miltiades and Demosthenes, and Cato and Tully "still live;" and he still lives, and all the great and good shall live in the heart of ages, while marble and bronze shall endure; and when marble and bronze have perished, they shall "still live" in memory, so long as men shall reverence Law, and honor Patriotism, and love Liberty!

EULOGIES AT THE TIME OF MR. WEBSTER'S DECEASE.

Seven years, within a few weeks, have passed since he, whose statue we inaugurate to-day, was taken from us. The voice of respectful and affectionate eulogy, which was uttered in this vicinity and city at the time, was promptly echoed throughout the country. The tribute paid to his memory, by friends, neighbors, and fellow-citizens was responded to from the remotest corners of the Republic, by those who never gazed on his noble countenance, or listened to the deep melody of his voice. The city, which in early manhood he chose for his home; his associates in the honorable profession of which he rose to be the acknowledged head; the law-school of the neighboring University speaking by the lips of one so well able to do justice to his legal pre-eminence; the college at which he was educated and whose chartered privileges he had successfully maintained before the highest tribunal of the country; with other bodies and other eulogists, at the bar, in the pulpit, and on the platform, throughout the Union, in numbers greater, I believe, than have ever spoken on any other similar occasion, except that of the death of Washington, joined with the almost unanimous Press of the country, in one chorus of admiration of his talents, recognition of his patriotic services, and respect and affection for his memory.

Nor have these offerings been made at his tomb alone. Twice or thrice since his death, once within a few months, the anniversary of his birthday has called forth, at the table of patriotic festivity, the voice of fervid eulogy and affectionate commemoration. In this way and on these occasions his character has been delineated by those best able to do justice to his powers and attainments, to appreciate his services, to take the measure, if I may so say, of his colossal mental stature. Without going beyond this immediate neighborhood, and in no degree ungrateful for the liberality or insensible to the ability with which he has been eulogized in other parts of the country, what need be said, what can be said in the hearing of those who have listened to Hillard, to Chief-Justice Parker, to Cushing, and to our lamented Choate, whose discourse on Mr. Webster at Dartmouth College appears to me as magnificent a eulogium as was ever pronounced?

What can be said that has not been better said before;—what need be said now that seven added years in the political progress of the country, seven years of respectful and affectionate recollection on the part of those who now occupy the stage, have confirmed his title to the large place, which, while he lived, he filled in the public mind? While he yet bore a part in the councils of the Union, he yet shared the fate which, in all countries, and especially in all free countries, awaits commanding talent and eminent position;—which no great man in our history,—not Washington himself,—has ever escaped; which none can escape, but those who are too feeble to provoke opposition, too obscure for jealousy. But now that he has rested for years in his honored grave, what generous nature is not pleased to strew flowers on the sod? What honorable opponent, still faithful to principle, is not willing that all in which he differed from him should be referred, without bitterness, to the impartial arbitrament of time; and that all that he respected and loved should be cordially remembered? What public man, especially, who, with whatever differences of judgment of men or measures, has borne on his own shoulders the heavy burden of responsibility—who has felt how hard it is, in the larger complications of affairs, at all times, to meet the expectations of an intelligent and watchful, but impulsive and not always thoroughly instructed public; how difficult sometimes to satisfy his own judgment—is not willing that the noble qualities and patriotic services of Webster should be honorably recorded in the book of the country's remembrance, and his statue set up in the Pantheon of her illustrious sons?

POSTHUMOUS HONORS.

These posthumous honors lovingly paid to departed worth, are among the compensations which a kind Providence vouchsafes for the unavoidable conflicts of judgment and stern collisions of party, which make the political career always arduous, even when pursued with the greatest success, generally precarious, sometimes destructive of health and even life. It is impossible under free governments to prevent the existence of party; not less impossible that parties should be conducted with spirit and vigor without more or less injustice done or suffered, more or less gross uncharitableness and bitter denunciation. Besides, with the utmost effort at impartiality, it is not within the competence of our frail capacities to do full justice at the time to a character of varied and towering greatness, engaged in an active and responsible political career. The truth of his principles, the wisdom of his counsels, the value of his services must be seen in their fruits, and the richest fruits are not those of the most rapid growth. The wisdom of antiquity pronounced that no one was to be deemed happy until after death; not merely because he was then first placed beyond the vicissitudes of human fortune, but because then only the rival interests, the discordant judgments, the hostile passions of contemporaries are, in ordinary cases, no longer concerned to question his merits. Horace, with gross adulation, sung to his imperial master, Augustus, that he alone of the great of the earth ever received while living the full meed of praise. All the other great benefactors of mankind, the inventors of arts, the destroyers of monsters, the civilizers of States, found by experience that unpopularity was appeased by death alone.*

That solemn event, which terminates the material existence, becomes by the sober revisions of contemporary judgment, aided by offices of respectful and affectionate commemoration, the commencement of a nobler life on earth. The wakeful eyes are closed, the feverish pulse is still, the tired and trembling limbs are relieved from their labors, and the aching head is laid to rest upon the lap of its Mother Earth, like a play-worn child at the close of a Summer's day; but all that we honored and loved in the living man begins to live again in a new and higher being of influence and fame. It was given but to a limited number to listen to the living voice, and they can never listen to it again; but the wise teachings, the grave admonitions, the patriotic exhortations, which fell from his tongue will be gathered together and garnered up in the memory of millions. The cares, the toils, the sorrows; the conflicts with others, the conflicts of the fervent spirit with itself; the sad accidents of humanity, the fears of the brave, the follies of the wise, the errors of the learned; all that dashed the cup of enjoyment with bitter drops and strewed sorrowful ashes over the beauty of expectation and promise; the treacherous friend, the ungenerous rival, the mean and malignant foe; the uncharitable prejudice which withheld the just tribute of praise, the human frailty which wove sharp thorns into the wreath of solid merit;—all these in ordinary cases are buried in the grave of the illustrious dead; while their brilliant talents, their deeds of benevolence and public spirit, their wise and eloquent words, their healing counsels, their generous affections, the whole man, in short, whom we revered and loved and would fain imitate, especially when his image is impressed upon our recollections by the pencil or the chisel, goes forth to the admiration of the latest posterity. *Extinctus amabitur idem.*

THE OBSEQUIES OF MR. CHOATE.

Our city has lately witnessed a most beautiful instance of this reanimating power of death. A few weeks since, we followed toward the tomb the lifeless remains of our lamented Choate. Well may we consecrate a moment even of this hour to him who, in that admirable discourse to which I have already alluded, did such noble justice to himself and the great subject of his eulogy. A short time before the decease of our much honored friend, I had seen him shattered by disease, his all persuasive voice faint and languid, his beaming eye quenched; and as he left us in search of health in a foreign clime, a painful image and a sad foreboding too soon fulfilled dwelt upon my mind. But on the morning of the day when we were to pay the last sad offices to our friend, the 23d of July, with a sad, let me not say a repining, thought, that so much talent, so much learning, so much eloquence, so much wit, so much wisdom, so much force of intellect, so much kindness of heart were taken from us, an engraved likeness of him was brought to me, in which he seemed to live again. The shadows of disease and suffering had passed from the brow, the well-remembered countenance was clothed with its wonted serenity, a cheerful smile lighted up the features, genius kindled in the eye, persuasion hovered over the lips, and I felt as if I was going not to his funeral but his triumph. "Weep not for me," it seemed to say, "but weep for yourselves." And never while he dwelt among us in the feeble tabernacle of the flesh; never while the overtasked spirit seemed to exhaust the delicate frame; never as I had listened to the melody of his living voice, did he speak to my imagination and heart with such a touching though silent eloquence, as when we followed his hearse along these streets, that bright midsummer's noon, up the *via sacra* in front of this capitol, slowly moving to the solemn beat of grand dead marches, as they swelled from wailing clarion and muffled drum, while the minute guns from yonder lawn responded to the passing bell from yonder steeple. I then understood the sublime significance of the words which Cicero puts in the mouth of Cato, that the mind, elevated to the foresight of posterity, when departing from this life, begins at length to live; yea, the sublimer words of a greater than Cicero, "Oh, death, where is thy sting; oh, grave, where is thy victory!" And then, as we passed the abodes of those whom he knew, and honored, and loved, and who had gone before, of Lawrence here on the left; of Prescott yonder on the right; this home where Hancock lived and Washington was received; this where Lafayette sojourned; this capitol where his own political course began, and on which so many patriotic memories are concentrated, I felt, not as if it were conducting another frail and weary body to the tomb, but as if we were escorting a noble brother to the congenial company of the departed great and good; and I was ready myself to exclaim, "*O præclarum diem, cum ad illud divinum animorum, concilium cœtumque proficiscar, cumque ex hac turba et colluvione discedam.*"

THE PERIOD IN WHICH MR. WEBSTER LIVED.

It will not, I think, be expected of me to undertake the superfluous task of narrating in great detail the well-known events of Mr. Webster's life, or of attempting an elaborate delineation of that character to which such ample justice has already been done by master hands. I deem it sufficient to say in general, that, referred to all the standards by which public character can be estimated, he exhibited in a rare degree the qualities of a truly great man.

The period at which Mr. Webster came forward in life, and during which he played so distinguished a part, was not one in which small men, dependent upon their own exertions, are likely to rise to a high place in public estimation. The present generation of young men are hardly aware of the vehemence of the storms that shook the world at the time when Mr. Webster became old enough to form the first childish conceptions of the nature of the events in progress at home and abroad. His recollections, he tells us in an autobiographical sketch, went back to the year 1790,—a year when the political system of continental Europe was about to plunge into a state of frightful disintegration, while, under the new constitution, the United States were commencing an unexampled career of prosperity; Washington just entering upon the first Presidency of the new-born republic; the reins of the oldest monarchy in Europe slipping, besmeared with blood, from the hands of the descendants of thirty generations of kings. The fearful struggle between France and the allied powers succeeded, which strained the resources of the European government to their utmost tension. Armies and navies were arrayed against each other such as the civilized world had never seen before, and wars waged beyond all former experience. The storm passed over the continent as a tornado passes through a forest, when it comes rolling and roaring from the clouds, and prostrates the growth of centuries in its path. England, in virtue of her insular position, her naval power, and her free institutions, had, more than any other foreign country, weathered the storm; but Russia saw the arctic sky lighted with the flames of her old Muscovite capital; the shadowy Kaisers of the House of Hapsburg were compelled to abdicate the crown of the Holy Roman Empire and accept as a substitute that of Austria; Prussia, staggering from Jena, trembled on the verge of political annihilation; the other German States, Italy, Switzerland, Holland, and the Spanish Peninsula were convulsed; Egypt overrun, Constantinople and the East threatened; and in many of these States, institutions, laws, ideas and manners were changed as effectually as dynasties. With the downfall of Napoleon a partial reconstruction of the old forms took place; but the political genius of the continent of Europe was revolutionized.

On this side of the Atlantic, the United States, though studying an impartial neutrality, were drawn at first to some extent into the outer circles of the terrific maelstrom; but soon escaping, they started upon a career of national growth and development, of which the world has witnessed no other example. Meantime, the Spanish and the Portuguese Viceroyalties south of us, from Mexico to Cape Horn, asserted their independence, that Castilian empire on which the sun never set was dismembered, and the golden chain was forever sundered, by which Columbus had linked half his new-found world to the throne of Ferdinand and Isabella.

Such was the crowd and the importance of the events, in which, from his childhood up, the life of Mr. Webster, and of the generation to which he belonged was passed, and I can with all sincerity say, that it has never been my fortune, in Europe or America, to hold intercourse with any person who seemed to me to penetrate further than he had done into the spirit of the age, under its successive phases of dissolution, chaos, reconstruction, and progress. Born and bred on the verge of the wilderness, (his father a veteran of those old French and Indian wars, in which, in the middle of the eighteenth century, wild men came out of the woods, to wage war with the tomahawk and the scalping knife, against the fireside and the cradle,) with the slenderest opportunities for early education, entering life with scarce the usual facilities for reading the riddle of foreign statecraft, remote from the scene of action, relying upon sources of information equally open to all the world, he seemed to me nevertheless, by the instinct of a great capacity, to have comprehended in all its aspects the march of events in Europe and this country. He surveyed the agitations of the age with calmness, depreciated its excesses, sympathized with its progressive tendencies, rejoiced in its triumphs. His first words in Congress, when he came unannouced from his native hills in 1813, proclaimed his mastery of the perplexed web of European politics, in which the United States were then but too "deeply entangled; and from that time till his death I think we all felt, those who differed from him as well as those who agreed with him, that he was in no degree below the standard of his time; that if Providence had cast his lot in the field where the great destinies of Europe are decided, this poor New-Hampshire youth would have carried his head as high among the Metternichs, the Nesselrodes, the Hardenbergs, the Talleyrands, the Castlereaghs of the day, and surely among their successors, who now occupy the stage, as he did among his contemporaries at home.

HIS CONTEMPORARIES.

Let me not be thought, however, in this remark, to intimate that these contemporaries at home were second-rate men; far otherwise. It has sometimes seemed to me that, owing to the natural reverence in which we hold the leaders of the revolutionary period—the heroic age of the country—and those of the constitutional age who brought out of chaos this august system of confederate republicanism, we hardly do full justice to the third period in our political history, which may be dated from about the time when Mr. Webster came into political life, and continued through the first part of his career. The heroes and sages of the revolutionary and constitutional period, were indeed gone, Washington, Franklin, Greene, Hamilton, Morris, Jay, slept in their honored graves. John Adams, Jefferson, Carroll, though surviving, were withdrawn from affairs. But Madison, who contributed so much to the formation and adoption of the constitution, was at the helm; Monroe in the cabinet; John Quincy Adams, Gallatin and Bayard negotiating in Europe; in the Senate were Rufus King, Christopher Gore, Jeremiah Mason, Giles, Otis; in the House of Representatives, Pinckney, Clay, Lowndes, Cheves, Calhoun, Gaston, Forsyth, Randolph, Oakley, Pitkin, Grosvenor; on the bench of the Supreme Court, Marshall, Livingston, Story; at the bar, Dexter, Emmet, Pinkney and Wirt; with many distinguished men not at that time in the general Government, of whom it is enough to name Dewitt Clinton and Chancellor Kent. It was my privilege to see Mr. Webster, associated and mingling with nearly all those eminent men, and their successors, not only in later years, but in my own youth; and when he first came forward, unknown as yet to the country at large, scarcely known to himself, not arrogant nor yet unconscious of his mighty powers, tied to a laborious profession in a narrow range of practice, but glowing with a generous ambition, and not afraid to grapple with the strongest and boldest in the land. The opinion pronounced of him, at the commencement of his career by Mr. Lowndes, that "the South had not in Congress his superior, nor the North his equal," savors in the form of expression of sectional partiality. If it had been said, that neither at the South nor the North had any public man risen more rapidly to a brilliant reputation, no one, I think, would have denied the justice of the remark. He stood from the first, the acknowledged equal of the most distinguished of his associates. In later years, he acted with the successors of those I have named, with Benton, Burges, Edward Livingston, Hayne, McDuffie, McLean, Sergeant, Clayton, Wilde, Storrs, our own Bates, Davis, Gorham, Choate, and others who still survive; but it will readily be admitted that he never sank from the position which he assumed at the outset of his career, or stood second to any man in any part of the country.

THE QUESTIONS DISCUSSED IN HIS TIME.

If we now look for a moment at the public questions with which he was called to deal in the course of his career, and with which he did deal, in the most masterly manner, as they successively came up, we shall find new proofs of his great ability. When he first came forward in life, the two great belligerent Powers of Europe, contending with each other for the mastery of the world, despising our youthful weakness and impatient of our gainful neutrality, in violation now admitted of the law of nations, emulated each other in the war waged upon our commerce and the insults offered to our flag. To engage in a contest with both would have been madness; the choice of the antagonist was a question of difficulty, and well calculated to furnish topics of reproach and recrimination. Which ever side you adopted, your opponent regarded you as being, in a great national struggle, the apologist of an unfriendly foreign Power. In 1798 the United States chose France for their enemy; in 1812, Great Britain. War was declared against the latter country on the 18th of June, 1812;—the orders in Council, which were the immediate cause of the war, were rescinded five days afterwards. Such are the narrow chances on which the fortunes of States depend!

Great questions of domestic and foreign policy followed the close of the war. Of the former class were the restoration of a currency, which should truly represent the values which it nominally circulated; a result mainly brought about by a resolution moved by Mr. Webster; the fiscal system of the Union and the best mode of connecting the collection, safe-keeping, and disbursement of the public funds, with the commercial wants, and especially with the exchanges of the country; the stability of the manufactures, which had been called into existence during the war; what can constitutionally be done, ought anything as a matter of policy to be done by Congress to protect them from the competition of foreign skill, and the glut of foreign markets; the internal communications of the Union, a question of paramount interest before the introduction of railroads; can the central power do anything:—what can it do—by roads and canals, to bind the distant parts of the continent together; the enlargement of the judicial system of the country to meet the wants of the greatly increased number of the States; the revision of the criminal code of the United States, which was almost exclusively his work;—the administration of the public lands and the best mode of filling with civilized and Christian homes this immense domain, the amplest heritage which was ever subjected to the control of a free government; connected with the public domain the relations of the civilized and dominant race to the aboriginal children of the soil; and lastly the constitutional questions on the nature of the government itself, which were raised in that gigantic controversy on the interpretation of the fundamental law itself. These were some of the most important domestic questions which occupied the attention of Congress and the country, while Mr. Webster was on the stage.

Of questions connected with foreign affairs were those growing out of the war, which was in progress when he first became a member of Congress,—then the various questions of international law, some of them as novel as they were important, which had reference to the entrance or the attempted entrance of so many new States into the family of nations; in Europe,—Greece, Belgium, Hungary; on this continent, twelve or fourteen new republics, great and small, bursting from the ruins of the Spanish Colonial Empire,—like a group of asteroids from the wreck of an exploded planet; the invitation of the infant American Republics to meet them in Congress at Panama; our commercial relations with the British Colonies in the West Indies and on this Continent; demands on several European States for spoliations on our commerce during the wars of the French Revolution; our secular controversy with England relative to the boundary of the United States on the Northeastern and Pacific frontiers; our relations with Mexico, previous to the war; the immunity of the American flag upon the common jurisdiction of the ocean; and more important than all other questions, foreign or domestic, in its influence upon the general politics of the country, the great sectional controversy,—not then first commenced, but greatly increased in warmth and urgency, which connected itself with the organization of the newly acquired Mexican territories.

Such were the chief questions on which it was Mr. Webster's duty to form opinions; as an influential member of Congress and a political leader to speak and to vote; as a member of the Executive Government to exercise a powerful, and, over some of them, a decisive control. Besides these, there was another class of questions, of great public importance, which came up for adjudication in the Courts of the United States, which he was called professionally to discuss. Many of the questions of each class now referred to divided and still divide opinion; excited and still excite the feelings of individuals, of parties, of sections of the country. There are some of them which in the course of a long life, under changing circumstances, are likely to be differently viewed at different periods by the same individual. I am not here, to-day, to rake off the warm ashes from the embers of controversies, which have spent their fury and are dying away, or to fan the fires of those which still burn. But no one, I think, whether he agreed with Mr. Webster, or differed from him, as to any of these questions, will deny that he treated them each and all, as they came up, in the Senate, in the Courts, or in negotiation with foreign Powers, in a broad, statesmanlike and masterly way. There were few who would not confess, when they agreed with him, that he had expressed their opinions better than they could do it themselves; few, when they differed from him, who would not admit that he had maintained his own views manfully, powerfully and liberally.

HIS CAREER AS A STATESMAN.

Such was the period in which Mr. Webster lived, such were the associates with whom he acted, the questions with which he had to deal as statesman, jurist, the head of an administration of the Government, and a public speaker. Let us contemplate him for a moment in either capacity.

Without passing through the preliminary stage of the State Legislature, and elected to Congress in six years from the time of his admission to the Superior Court of New-Hampshire, he was on his first entrance into the House of Representatives placed by Mr. Speaker Clay on the Committee of Foreign Affairs, and took rank forthwith as one of the leading statesmen of the day. His first speech had reference to those famous Berlin and Milan decrees and orders in Council, to which I have already alluded, and the impression produced by it was such as to lead the venerable Chief Justice Marshall eighteen years afterwards, in writing to Mr. Justice Story, to say, "At the time when this speech was delivered I did not know Mr. Webster, but I was so much struck with it that I did not hesitate then to state that he was a very able man, and would become one of the very first statesmen in America, perhaps the very first." His mind at the very outset of his career had by a kind of instinct soared from the principles which govern the municipal relations of individuals, to those great rules which dictate the Law of Nations to independent States. He tells us, in the fragment of a diary kept while he was a law student in Mr. Gore's office, that he then read Vattel through for the third time. Accordingly in after life, there was no subject which he discussed with greater pleasure and I may add with greater power than questions of the law of nations. The revolution of Greece had from its outbreak attracted much of the attention of the civilized world. A people, whose ancestors had originally taught letters and arts to mankind, struggling to regain a place in the great family of independent States; the convulsive efforts of a Christian people, the foundation of whose churches by the Apostles in person is recorded in the New Testament, to shake off the yoke of Mahommedan despotism, possessed a strange interest for the friends of Christian liberty throughout Europe and America. President Monroe had called the attention of Congress to this most interesting struggle in December, 1823, and Mr. Webster returning to Congress after a retirement of eight years, as the representative of Boston, made the Greek revolution the subject of a motion and a speech. In this speech he treated what he called "the great question of the day—the question between absolute and regulated governments." He engaged in a searching criticism of the doctrines of the "Holy Alliance," and maintained the duty of the United States as a great free power to protest against them. That speech remains in my judgment to this day the ablest and most effective remonstrance against the principles of the allied military powers of continental Europe. Mr. Jeremiah Mason pronounced it "the best sample of parliamentary eloquence and statesmanlike reasoning which our country had seen." His indignant protest against the spirit of absolutism and his words of sympathy with an infant people struggling for independence were borne on the wings of the wind throughout Christendom. They were read in every language, at every court, in every cabinet, in every reading room, on every market place, by the Republicans of Mexico and Spanish South America, by the reformers of Italy, the patriots of Poland; on the Tagus, on the Danube, as well as at the head of the little armies of revolutionary Greece. The practical impression which they made on the American mind was seen in the liberality with which cargoes of food and clothing, a year or two afterwards, were dispatched to the relief of the Greeks. No legislative or executive measure was adopted at that time in consequence of Mr. Webster's motion and speech; probably none was anticipated by him; but no one who considers how much the march of events in such cases is influenced by the moral sentiments, will doubt that a great word like this, spoken in the American Congress, must have had no slight effect in cheering the heart of Greece, to persevere in their unequal but finally successful struggle.

It was by these masterly parliamentary efforts that Mr. Webster left his mark on the age in which he lived. His fidelity to his convictions kept him for the greater part of his life in a minority;—a position which he regarded not as a proscription but as a post of honor and duty. He felt that in free governments and in a normal state of parties, an opposition is a political necessity, and that it has its duties not less responsible than those which attach to office. Before the importance of Mr. Webster's political services is disparaged for want of positive results which can only be brought about by those who are clothed with power, it must be shown that to raise a persuasive and convincing voice in the vindication of truth and right, to uphold and assert the true principles of the government under which we live, and bring them home to the hearts of the people—to do this from a sense of patriotic duty and without hope of the honors and emoluments of office, to do it so as to instruct the public conscience and warm the public heart, is a less meritorious service to society than to touch with skillful hand the springs of party politics, and to hold together the often discordant elements of ill-compacted majorities.

The greatest parliamentary effort made by Mr. Webster was in his second speech on Foot's resolution; the question at issue being nothing less than this: Is the Constitution of the United States a compact without a common umpire between confederated sovereignties, or is it a government of the People of the United States, sovereign within the sphere of its delegated powers, but reserving a great mass of undelegated rights to the separate State Governments and the People? With those who embrace the opinions which Mr. Webster combated in this speech, this is not the time nor the place to engage in argument; but those who believe that he maintained the true principles of the Constitution will probably agree, that since that instrument was communicated to the Continental Congress, seventy-two years ago this day, by George Washington as President of the Federal Convention, no greater service has been rendered them than in the delivery of this speech. Well do I recollect the occasion and the scene. It was truly what Wellington called the battle of Waterloo, a conflict of giants, I passed an hour and a half with Mr. Webster, at his request, the evening before this great effort; and he went over to me, from a very concise brief, the main topics of the speech, which he had prepared for the following day. So calm and unimpassioned was the memorandum, so entirely was he at ease himself, that I was tempted to think, absurdly enough, that he was not sufficiently aware of the magnitude of the occasion. But I soon perceived that his calmness was the repose of conscious power. He was not only at ease, but sportive and full of anecdote; and, as he told the Senate playfully the next day, he slept soundly that night on the formidable assault of his gallant and accomplished adversary. So the great Conde slept on the eve of the battle of Rocroi; so Alexander slept on the eve of the battle of Arbela; and so they awoke to deeds of immortal fame. As I saw him in the evening, (if I may borrow an illustration from his favorite amusement,) he was as unconcerned and as free of spirit, as some here have often seen him, while floating in his fishing boat along a hazy shore, gently rocking on the tranquil tide, dropping his line here and there, with the varying fortune of the sport. The next morning he was like some mighty Admiral, dark and terrible, casting the long shadow of his frowning tiers far over the sea, that seemed to sink beneath him; his broad pendant streaming at the main, the stars and stripes at the fore, the mizzen and the peak, and bearing down like a tempest upon his antagonist, with all his canvas strained to the wind, and all his thunders roaring from his broadsides.

AS A JURIST.

Mr. Webster's career was not less brilliant as a jurist than as a statesman. In fact he possessed in an eminent degree a judicial mind. While performing an amount of Congressional and official labor sufficient to fill the busiest day, and to task the strongest powers, he yet sustained with a giant's strength the herculean toils of his profession. At the very commencement of his legal studies, resisting the fascination of a more liberal course of reading, he laid his foundations deep in the common law; grappled as well as he might with the weary subtleties and obsolete technicalities of Coke Littleton, and abstracted and translated volumes of reports from the Norman, French and Latin. A few years of practice follow in the Courts of New-Hampshire, interrupted by his service in Congress for two political terms, and we find him at the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States at Washington, inaugurating in the Dartmouth College case what may be called a new school of Constitutional jurisprudence.

It would be a waste of time to speak of that great case, or of Mr. Webster's connection with it. It is too freshly remembered in our tribunals. So novel at that time were the principles involved in it, that a member of the Court, after a cursory inspection of the record of the case, expressed the opinion that little of importance could be urged in behalf the plaintiff in error; but so firm is the basis on which in that and subsequent cases of a similar character those principles were established, that they form one of the best settled, as they are one of the most important, portions of the constitutional law of the Union.

Not less important, and, at the time, not less novel, were the principles involved in the celebrated case of Gibbons and Ogden. This case grew out of a grant by the State of New-York to the assignees of Fulton of the exclusive right to navigate by steam the rivers, harbors and bays of the Empire State. Twenty-five years afterwards, Mr. Justice Wayne gave to Mr. Webster the credit of having laid down the broad constitutional ground on which the navigable waters of the United States, "every creek and river and lake and bay and harbor in the country," was forever rescued from the grasp of State monopoly. So failed the intention of the Legislature of New-York to secure a rich pecuniary reward to the great perfecter of steam navigation; so must have failed any attempt to compensate by money the inestimable achievement. Monopolies could not reward it; silver and gold could not weigh down its value. Small services are paid with money—large ones with fame. Fulton had his reward when, after twenty years of unsuccessful experiment and hope deferred, he made the passage to Albany by steam; as Franklin had his reward when he saw the fibres of the cord which held his kite stiffening with the electricity they had drawn from the thunder cloud; as Galileo had his when he pointed his little tube to the heavens and discovered the Medicean stars; as Columbus had his when he beheld from the deck of his vessel a moving light on the shores of his new-found world. That one glowing, unutterable thrill of conscious success, is too exquisite to be alloyed with baser metal. The midnight vigils, the aching eyes, the fainting hopes turned at last into one bewildering ecstasy of triumph, cannot be repaid with gold. The great discoveries, improvements and inventions which benefit mankind can only be rewarded by opposition, obloquy, poverty and an undying name!

Time would fail me, were I otherwise equal to the task, to dwell on the other great constitutional cases argued by Mr. Webster; those on State insolvent laws, the Bank of the United States, the Sailor's Snug Harbor, the Charlestown Bridge Franchise, or those other great cases on the validity of Mr. Girard's will, in which Mr. Webster's argument drew forth an emphatic acknowledgement from the citizens of Washington, of all denominations, for its great value "in demonstrating the vital importance of Christianity to the success of our free institutions, and that the general diffusion of that argument among the People of the United States is a matter of deep public interest;" or the argument in the Rhode Island Charter case in 1848, which attracted no little public notice in Europe at that anxious period, as a masterly discussion of the true principles of constitutional obligation.

It would be superfluous, I might almost say, impertinent to remark that if Mr. Webster stood at the head of the constitutional lawyers of the country, he was not less distinguished in early and middle life in the ordinary walks of the profession. The trial of Goodridge in 1817, and of Knapp in 1829, are still recollected as specimens of the highest professional skill, the latter, in fact, as a case of historical importance in the criminal jurisprudence of the country.

But, however distinguished his reputation in the other departments of his profession, his fame as a jurist is mainly associated with the tribunals of the United States. The relation of the Federal Government to that of the States is peculiar to this country and gives rise to a class of cases in the Supreme Court of the United States, to which there is nothing analogous in the jurisprudence of England. In that country nothing, not even the express words of a treaty, can be pleaded against an act of Parliament. The Supreme Court of the United States entertains questions which involve the constitutionality of the laws of State Legislatures, the validity of the decrees of State Courts, nay of the constitutionality of acts of Congress itself. Every one feels that this range and elevation of jurisdiction must tend greatly to the respectability of practice at that forum, and give a breadth and liberality to the tone with which questions are there discussed, not so much to be looked for in the ordinary litigation of the common law. No one needs to be reminded how fully Mr. Webster felt, and, in his own relations to it, sustained the dignity of this tribunal. He regarded it as the great mediating power of the Constitution. He believed that while it commanded the confidence of the country, no serious derangement of any of the other great functions of the Government was to be apprehended; if it should ever fail to do so, he feared the worst. For the memory of Marshall, the great and honored magistrate, who presided in this Court for the third part of a century, and did so much to raise its reputation and establish its influence, he cherished feelings of veneration, second only to those which he bore to the memory of Washington.

AS A DIPLOMATIST.

In his political career, Mr. Webster owed almost everything to popular choice, or the favor of the Legislature of Massachusetts. He was, however, twice clothed with executive power, as the head of an Administration, and in that capacity achieved a diplomatic success of the highest order. Among the victories of peace not less renowned than those of war which Milton celebrates, the first place is surely due to those friendly arrangements between great powers, by which war is averted. Such an arrangement was effected by Mr. Webster in 1842, in reference to more than one highly irritating question between this country and Great Britain, and especially the Northeastern Boundary of the United States. I allude to the subject, not for the sake of reopening obsolete controversies, but for the purpose of vindicating his memory from the charges of disingenuousness and even fraud, which were brought against him at the time in England, and which have very lately been revived in that country. I do it the rather as the facts of the case have never been fully stated.

The North-Eastern Boundary of the United States, which was described by the treaty of 1783, had never been surveyed and run. It was still unsettled in 1842, and had become the subject of a controversy, which had resisted the ability of several successive administrations, on both sides of the water, and had nearly exhausted the resources of arbitration and diplomacy. Border collisions, though happily no bloodshed had taken place; seventeen regiments had been thrown into the British provinces; Gen. Scott had been dispatched to the frontier of Maine; and our Minister in London (Mr. Stevenson) had written to the commander of the American squadron in the Mediterranean, that a collision, in his opinion, was inevitable.

Such was the state of things when Mr. Webster came into the Department of State in the spring of 1841. He immediately gave an intimation to the British Government that he was desirous of renewing the interrupted negotiation. A change of ministry took place in England in the course of a few months, and a resolution was soon taken by Sir Robert Peel and Lord Aberdeen to send a special Envoy to the United States, to make a last attempt to settle this dangerous dispute by negotiation. Lord Ashburton was selected for this honorable errand, and his known friendly relations with Mr. Webster were among the motives that prompted his appointment. It may be observed that the intrinsic difficulties of the negotiation were increased by the circumstance, that, as the disputed territory lay in the State of Maine, and the property of the soil was in Maine and Massachusetts, it was deemed necessary to obtain the consent of those States to any arrangement that might be entered into by the General Government.

The length of time, for which the question had been controverted, had, as usually happens in such cases, had the effect of fixing both parties more firmly in their opposite views of the subject. It was a pledge at least of the good faith with which the United States had conducted the discussion that everything in our archives bearing on the subject had been voluntarily spread before the world. On the other side, no part of the correspondence of the ministers who negotiated the treaty had ever been published, and whenever Americans were permitted, for literary purposes, to institute historical inquiries in the public offices in London, precautions were taken to prevent anything from being brought to light, which might bear unfavorably on the British interpretation of the treaty.

The American interpretation of the treaty had been maintained, in its fullest extent, as far as I am aware, by every statesman in the country, of whatever party, to whom the question had ever been submitted. It had been thus maintained in good faith by an entire generation of public men, of the highest intelligence and most unquestioned probity. The British Government had, with equal confidence, maintained their interpretation. The attempt to settle the controversy by a reference to the King of the Netherlands had failed. In this state of things, as the boundary had remained unsettled for fifty-nine years, and had been controverted for more than twenty; as negotiation and arbitration had shown that neither party was likely to convince the other; and as in cases of this kind it is more important that a public controversy should be settled than how it should be settled, (of course, within reasonable limits,) Mr. Webster had from the first contemplated a conventional line. Such a line, and for the same reasons, was anticipated in Lord Ashburton's instructions, and was accordingly agreed upon by the two negotiators—a line convenient and advantageous to both parties.

Such an adjustment however, like that which had been proposed by the King of the Netherlands, was extremely distasteful to the people of Maine, who, standing on their rights, adhered with the greatest tenacity to the boundary described by the treaty of 1783, as the United States had always claimed it. As the opposition of Maine had prevented that arrangement from taking effect, there is great reason to suppose that it would have prevented the adoption of the conventional line agreed to by Mr. Webster and Lord Ashburton, but for the following circumstance.

This was the discovery, the year before, by President Sparks, in the archives of the Bureau of Foreign Affairs, at Paris, of a copy of a small map of North America, by D'Anville, published in 1746, on which a red line was drawn, indicating a boundary between the United States and Great Britain more favorable to the latter than she had herself claimed it. By whom it was marked, or for what purpose, did not appear, from any indication on the map itself. There was also found, in the Bureau of Foreign Affairs, in a bound volume of official correspondence, a letter from Dr. Franklin to the Count de Vergennes, dated on the 6th of December (six days after the signature of the provisional articles), stating that, in compliance with the Count's request, and on a map sent him for the purpose, he had marked, "with a strong red line, the limits of the United States, as settled in the preliminaries."

The French archives had been searched by Mr. Canning's agents as long ago as 1827, but this map either escaped their notice or had not been deemed by them of importance. The English and French maps of this region differ from each other, and it is known that the map used by the negotiators of the treaty of 1783 was Mitchell's large map of America, published under the official sanction of the Board of Trade in 1754. D'Anville's map was but eighteen inches square, and on so small a scale the difference of the two boundaries would be but slight, and consequently open to mistake. The letter of the Count de Vergennes, transmitting a map to be marked, is not preserved, nor is there any indorsement on the red-line map to show that it is the map sent by the Count and marked by Franklin. D'Anville's map was published in 1746, and it would surely be unwarrantable to take for granted, in a case of such importance, that, in the course of thirty years, it could not have been marked by a red line for some other purpose, and by some other person. It would be equally rash to assume as certain, either that the map marked by Franklin for the Count de Vergennes was deposited by him in the public archives; or, if so deposited, may not still be hid away among the sixty thousand maps contained in that depository? The official correspondence of Mr. Oswald, the British negotiator, was retained by the British Minister in his own possession, and does not appear to have gone into the public archives.

In the absence of all evidence to connect Dr. Franklin's letter with the map, it could not, in a court of justice, have been received for a moment as a map marked by him; and any presumption that it was so marked, was resisted by the language of the treaty. This point was urged in debate, with great force, by Lord Brougham, who, as well as Sir Robert Peel, liberally defended Mr. Webster from the charges, which the opposition journals in London had brought against him.

Information of this map was, in the progress of the negotiation, very properly communicated to Mr. Webster by Mr. Sparks. For the reasons stated, it could not be admitted as *proving* anything. It was another piece of evidence of uncertain character, and Mr. Webster could have no assurance that the next day might not produce some other map equally strong or stronger on the American side; which, as I shall presently state, was soon done in London.

In this state of things, he made the only use of it, which could be legitimately made, in communicating it to the commissioners of the State of Maine and Massachusetts, and to the Senate, as a piece of conflicting vidence, entitled to consideration, likely to be urged as of great importance by the opposite party, if the discussion should be renewed, increasing the difficulties which already surrounded the question, and thus furnishing new grounds for agreeing to the proposed conventional line. No one, I think, acquainted with the history of the controversy, and the state of public opinion and feeling, can doubt that, but for this communication, it would have been difficult, if not impossible, to procure the assent either of Maine or of the Senate to the treaty.

This would seem to be going as far as reason or honor required, in reference to an unauthenticated document, having none of the properties of legal evidence, not exhibited by the opposite party, and of a nature to be outweighed by contradictory evidence of the same kind, which was very soon done. But Mr. Webster was, at the time, severely censured by the opposition Press in England, and was accused of "perfidy and want of good faith," (and this charge has lately been revived in an elaborate and circumstantial manner,) for not going with his map to Lord Ashburton; entirely abandoning the American claim, and ceding the whole of the disputed territory, more even than she asked, to Great Britain, on the strength of this single piece of doubtful evidence.

Such a charge scarcely deserves an answer; but two things will occur to all impartial persons—one, that the red-line map, even had it been proved to have been marked by Franklin, (which it is not,) would be but one piece of evidence, to be weighed, with the words of the treaty, with all the other evidence in the case, and especially with the other maps; and, secondly, that such a course, as it is pretended that Mr. Webster ought to have pursued, could only be reasonably required of him, on condition that the British Government had also produced, or would undertake to produce, all the evidence, and especially all the maps in its possession, favorable to he American claim.

Now, not to urge against the red-line map, that, as was vigorously argued by Lord Brougham, it was at variance with the express words of the treaty, there were, according to Mr. Gallatin, the commissioner for preparing the claim of the United States, to be submitted to the arbiter in 1827, at least twelve maps, published in London, in the course of two years after the signature of the provisional articles in 1782, all of which give the boundary line precisely as claimed by the United States; and no map was published in London, favoring the British claim, till the third year. The earliest of the maps were prepared to illustrate the debates in Parliament on the treaty; or to illustrate the treaty in anticipation of the debate. None of the speakers on either side intimated that these maps are inaccurate, though some of the opposition speakers attacked the treaty as giving a disadvantageous boundary. One of these maps, that of Faden, the royal geographer, was stated on the face of it to be "drawn according to the treaty." Mr. Sparks is of opinion that Mr. Oswald, the British envoy by whom the treaty was negotiated, and who was in London when the earliest of the maps were engraved, was consulted by the map-makers on the subject of the boundary. At any rate, had they been inaccurate in this respect, either Mr. Oswald, or the minister, "who was vehemently assailed on account of the large concession of the boundaries," would have exposed the error. But neither Mr. Oswald nor by any of the ministers was any complaint made of the inaccuracy of the maps.

One of these maps was that contained in *Bew's Political Magazine*, a respectable journal, for which it was prepared, to illustrate the debate on the provisional articles of 1782. It happened that Lord Ashburton was calling upon me, about the time of the debate in the House of Commons on the merits of the Treaty, on the 21st March, 1843. On my expressing to him the opinion, with the freedom warranted by our intimate friendly relations, that his Government ought to be much obliged to him, for obtaining so much of a territory, of which I conscientiously believed the whole belonged to us, "What," asked he, "have you to oppose to the redline map?" I replied that, in addition to the other objections already mentioned, I considered it to be outweighed by the numerous other maps which were published at London at the time, some of them to illustrate the treaty; and, among them, I added, "the map in the volume which happens to lie on my table at this moment," which was the volume of "Bew's Political Magazine," to whom I called his attention. He told me that he was acquainted with that map, and desired that I would lend him the volume to show Sir Robert Peel. This I did, and in his reply to Lord Palmerston, in the House of Commons, Sir Robert Peel, holding this volume of mine in his hand, referred to the map contained in it, and "which follows," said he, "exactly the American line," as an offset to the red-line map, of which great use had been made by the opposition in England, for the purpose of showing that Lord Ashburton had been overreached by Mr. Webster. In the course of his speech, he defended Mr. Webster in the handsomest manner, from the charges brought against him in reference to this map, by the opposition press, and said that in his judgment "the reflections cast upon that most worthy and honorable man are unjust."

Nor was this all. The more effectually to remove the impression attempted to be raised, in consequence of the red-line map, that Lord Ashburton had been overreached, Sir Robert Peel stated,—*and the disclosure was now for the first time made*,—that there was in the library of King George the Third (which had been given to the British Museum by George the Fourth) a copy of Mitchell's map, in which the boundary as delineated "follows exactly the line claimed by the United States." On four places upon this line written the words, in a strong, bold hand, "The boundary as described by Mr. Oswald." There is documentary proof that Mr. Oswald sent the map used by him, in negotiating the treaty, to King George the Third, for his information; and Lord Brougham stated in his place, in the House of Peers, that the words, four times repeated, in different parts of the line, were in his opinion written by the King himself! Having listened, and of course with the deepest interest, to the debate in the House of Commons, I sought the earliest opportunity of inspecting the map, which was readily granted to me by Lord Aberdeen. The boundary is marked, in the most distinct and skilful manner, from the St. Croix all round to the St. Mary's, and is precisely that which has been always claimed by us. There is every reason to believe that this is the identical copy of Mitchell's map officially used by the negotiators and sent by Mr. Oswald, as we learn from Dr. Franklin, to England. Sir Robert Peel informed me that it was unknown to him till after the treaty, and Lord Aberdeen and Lord Ashburton gave me the same assurance. It was well known, however, to the agent employed under Lord Melborne's administration in maintaining the British claim, and who was foremost in vilifying Mr. Webster for concealing the red-line map! *

AS A PUBLIC SPEAKER.

I had intended to say a few words on Mr. Webster's transcendent ability as a public speaker on the great national anniversaries, and the patriotic celebrations of the country. But it would be impossible, within the limits of a few paragraphs, to do any kind of justice to such efforts as the discourse on the 22d December, at Plymouth; the speeches on the laying the corner-stone and the completion of the Bunker Hill Monument; the eulogy on Adams and Jefferson; the character of Washington; the discourse on laying the foundation of the extension of the Capitol. What gravity and significance in the topics, what richness of illustration, what soundness of principle, what elevation of sentiment, what fervor in the patriotic appeals, what purity, vigor, and clearness, in the style!

With reference to the first-named of these admirable discourses, the elder President Adams declared that "Burke is no longer entitled to the praise—the most consummate orator of modern times;" and it will, I think, be admitted by any one who shall attentively study them, that if Mr. Webster, with all his powers and all his attainments, had done nothing else but enrich the literature of the country with these performances he would be allowed to have lived not unworthily, nor in vain. When we consider that they were produced under the severe pressure of professional and official engagements, numerous and arduous enough to task even his intellect, we are lost in admiration of the affluence of his mental resources.

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF STYLE AND MANNER.

In all the speeches, arguments, discourses and compositions of every kind proceeding from Mr. Webster's lips or pen, there were certain general characteristics which I am unwilling to dismiss without a passing allusion. Each, of course, had its peculiar merits, according to the nature and importance of the subject, and the degree of pains bestowed by Mr. Webster on the discussion; but I find some general qualities pervading them all. One of them is the extreme sobriety of the tone, the pervading common sense, the entire absence of that extravagance and over-statement, which are so apt to creep into political harangues, and the discourses on patriotic anniversaries. His positions were taken strongly, clearly and boldly, but without wordy amplification or one-sided vehemence. You feel that your understanding is addressed, on behalf of a reasonable proposition, which rests neither on sentimental refinement or rhetorical exaggeration. This is the case even in speeches like that on the Greek Revolution, where, in enlisting the aid of classical memories and Christian sympathies, it was so difficult to rest within the bounds of moderation.

This moderation not only characterizes Mr. Webster's parliamentary efforts, but is equally conspicuous in his discourses on popular and patriotic occasions, which, amidst all the inducements to barren declamation, are equally and always marked by the treatment of really important topics, in a manly and instructive strain of argument and reflection.

Let it not be thought, however, that I would represent Mr. Webster's speeches in Congress or elsewhere as destitute on proper occasions of the most glowing appeals to the moral sentiments, or wanting, when the topic invites it, in any of the adornments of a magnificent rhetoric. Who that heard it, or has read it, will ever forget the desolating energy of his denunciation of the African Slave-trade, in the discourse at Plymouth; or the splendor of the apostrophe to Warren, in the first discourse on Bunker Hill; or that to the monumental shaft and the survivors of the Revolution in the second; or the trumpet-tones of the speech placed in the lips of John Adams, in the eulogy on Adams and Jefferson; or the sublime peroration of the speech on Foot's resolution; or the lyric fire of the imagery by which he illustrates the extent of the British empire; or the almost supernatural terror of his description of the force of conscience in the argument in Knapp's trial. Then, how bright and fresh the description of Niagara; how beautiful the picture of the Morning in his private correspondence, which, as well as his familiar conversation, were enlivened by the perpetual play of a joyous and fertile imagination. In a word, what tone in all the grand and melting music of our language is there which is not heard in some portion of his speeches or writings; while reason, sense and truth compose the basis of the strain? Like the sky above us, it is sometimes serene and cloudless, and peace and love shine out from its starry depths. At other times the gallant streamers, in wild fantastic play, emerald, and rose, and orange, and fleecy white, shoot upward from the horizon, mingle in a fiery canopy at the zenith, and throw out their flickering curtains over the heavens and the earth; while at other times the mustering tempest piles his lowering battlements on the sides of the north: a furious storm-wind rushes forth from their blazing loopholes; and vollied thunders give the signal of the elemental war!

Another quality, which appears to me to be very conspicuous in all Mr. Webster's speeches, is the fairness and candor with which he treats the argument of his opponent, and the total absence of offensive personality. He was accustomed, in preparing to argue a question at the bar, or to debate it in the Senate, first to state the opponent's case or argument in his own mind, with as much force and skill as if it were in his own view of the subject, not deeming it worthy of a statesman discussing the great issues of the public weal, to assail and prostrate a man of straw, and call it a victory over his antagonist. True to his party associations, there was the least possible mingling of the partisan in his parliamentary efforts. No one, I think, ever truly said of him that he had either misrepresented or failed to grapple fairly with the argument which he undertook to confute. That he possessed the power of invective in the highest degree is well known, from the display of it on a few occasions, when great provocation justified and required it; but he habitually abstained from offensive personality, regarding it as an indication always of a bad temper, and generally of a weak cause.

I notice, lastly, a sort of judicial dignity in Mr. Webster's mode of treating public questions, which may be ascribed to the high degree in which he united, in the range of his studies and the habits of his life, the jurist with the statesman. There were occasions, and these not a few, when, but for the locality from which he spoke, you might have been at a loss, whether you were listening to the accomplished Senator unfolding the principles of the Constitution as a system of Government, or the consummate jurist applying its legislative provisions to the practical interests of life. In the Dartmouth College case, and that of Gibbons and Ogden, the dryness of a professional argument is forgotten in the breadth and elevation of the constitutional principles shown to be involved in the issue. While in the great speeches on the interpretation of the Constitution, a severe judicial logic darts its sunbeams into the deepest recesses of a written compact of Government, intended to work out a harmonious adjustment of the antagonistic principles of Federal and State sovereignty. None, I think, but a great statesman could have performed Mr. Webster's part before the highest tribunals of the land; none but a great lawyer could have sustained himself as he did on the floor of the Senate. In fact, he rose to that elevation at which the law, in its highest conception, and in its versatile functions and agencies, as the great mediator between the State and the individual; the shield by which the weakness of the single man is protected from the violence and craft of his fellows, and clothed for the defence of his rights with the mighty power of the mass; which watches, faithful guardian, over the life and property of the orphan in the cradle; spreads the ægis of the public peace alike over the crowded streets of great cities, and the solitary pathways of the wilderness; which conveys the merchant and his cargo in safety to and from the ends of the earth; prescribes the gentle humanities of civilization to contending armies; sits serene umpire of the clashing interests of confederated States, and moulds them all into one grand union;—I say Mr. Webster rose to an elevation at which all these attributes and functions of universal law—in action alternately executive, legislative and judicial; in form successively constitution, statute and decree—are mingled into one harmonious, protecting, strengthening, vitalizing, sublime system; brightest image on earth of that ineffable sovereign energy, which, with mingled power, wisdom, and love, upholds and governs the universe.

THE CENTRAL IDEA OF HIS POLITICAL SYSTEM.

Led equally by his professional occupations and his political duties to make the Constitution the object of his profoundest study and meditation, he regarded it, with peculiar reverence, as a Covenant of Union, between the members of this great and increasing family of States; and in that respect he considered it as the most important document ever penned by the hand of uninspired man. I need not tell you that this reverence for the Constitution as the covenant of union between the States was the central idea of his political system, which, however, in this, as in all other respects, aimed at a wise and safe balance of extreme opinions. He valued, as much as any man can possibly value it, the principle of State sovereignty. He looked upon the organization of these separate independent republics—of different sizes, different ages and histories, different geographical positions and local interests—as furnishing a security of inappreciable value for a wise and beneficent administration of local affairs, and the protection of individual and local rights. But he regarded as an approach to the perfection of political wisdom, the moulding of these separate and independent sovereignties, with all their pride of individual right and all their jealousy of individual consequence, into a harmonious whole. He never weighed the two principles against each other; he held them complemental to each other, equally and supremely vital and essential.

I happened one bright starry night, to be walking home with him, at a late hour, from the Capitol at Washington, after a skirmishing debate, in which he had been speaking, at no great length, but with much earnestness and warmth, on the subject of the Constitution as forming a united government. The planet Jupiter, shining with unusual brilliancy, was in full view. He paused as we descended Capitol Hill, and unconsciously pursuing the train of thought which he had been enforcing in the Senate, pointed to the planet and said, "'Night unto night showeth knowledge.' take away the independent force, emanating from the hand of the Supreme, which impels that planet onward, and it would plunge in hideous ruin from those beautiful skies unto the Sun; take away the central attraction of the Sun, and the attendant planet would shoot madly from its sphere; urged and restrained by the balanced forces, it wheels its eternal circles through the heavens."

HE CONTEMPLATES A WORK ON THE CONSTITUTION.

His reverance for the Constitution led him to meditate a work in which the history of its formation and adoption should be traced, its principles unfolded and explained, its analogies with other governments investigated, its expansive fitness to promote the prosperity of the country for ages yet to come, developed and maintained. His thoughts had long flowed in this channel. The subject was not only the one on which he had bestowed his most earnest parliamentary efforts; but it formed the point of reference of much of his historical and miscellaneous reading. He was anxious to learn what the experience of mankind taught on the subject of governments, in any degree resembling our own. As our fathers, in forming the Confederation, and still more the members of the Convention which framed the Constitution,—and especially Washington—studied with diligence the organization of all the former compacts of government,—those of the Netherlands, of Switzerland, and ancient Greece,—so Mr. Webster directed special attention to all former leagues and confederacies of modern and ancient times, for lessons and analogies of encouragement and warning to his countrymen. He dwelt much on the Amphiktyonic league of Greece, one of the confederates to which the framers of the Constitution often referred, and which is frequently spoken of as a species of federal government. Unhappily for Greece, it had little claim to that character. Founded originally on confraternity of religious rites, it was expanded in the lapse of time into a loose political association, but was destitute of all the powers of an organized efficient government. On this subject Mr. Webster found a remark in Grote's "History of Greece," which struck him as being of extreme significance to the people of the United States. "Occasionally," says Grote, "there was a partial pretence for the imposing title, bestowed upon the Amphiktyonic league by Cicero, '*Commune Græciæ Concilium*,' but we should completely misinterpret Grecian history, if we regarded it as a federal council habitually directing, or habitually obeyed." "And now," said Mr. Webster, "comes a passage, which ought to be written in letters of gold over the door of the Capitol and of every State Legislature: 'Had there existed any such *Commune Concilium* of tolerable wisdom and patriotism, and had the tendencies of the Hellenic mind been capable of adapting themselves to it, the whole course of later Grecian History would probably have been altered; the Macedonian kings would have remained only as respectable neighbors, borrowing their civilization from Greece, and exercising their military energies upon Thracians and Illyrians; while united Hellas might have maintained her own territory against the conquering legions of Rome.'"* A wise and patriotic federal government would have preserved Greece from the Macedonian phalanx and the Roman legions!

Professional and official labors engrossed Mr. Webster's time and left him no leisure for the execution of his mediated work on the Constitution—a theme which, as he would have treated it, tracing it back to its historical fountains, and forward to its prophetic issues, seems to me, in the wide range of its topics, to embrace higher and richer elements of thought, for the American statesman and patriot, than any other not directly connected with the spiritual welfare of man.

MAGNITUDE OF THE THEME—THE FUTURE OF THE UNION.

What else is there, in the material system of the world, so wonderful as this concealment of the Western Hemisphere for ages behind the mighty veil of waters? How *could* such a secret be kept from the foundation of the world till the end of the fifteenth century? What so astonishing as the occurrence, within less than a century, of the invention of printing, the demonstration of the true system of the heavens, and this great world-discovery? What so mysterious as the dissociation of the native tribes of this continent from the civilized and civilizable races of man? What so remarkable, in political history, as the operation of the influences, now in conflict, now in harmony, under which the various nations of the Old World sent their children to occupy the New;—great populations silently stealing into existence; the wilderness of one century swarming in the next with millions; ascending the streams, crossing the mountains, struggling with a wild, hard nature, with savage foes, with rival settlements of foreign Powers, but ever onward, onward? What so propitious as this long colonial training in the school of chartered Government; and then, when the fullness of time had come, what so majestic, amidst all its vicissitudes and all its trials, as the grand separation—mutually beneficial in its final result to both parties—the dread appeal to arms, that venerable Continental Congress, the august Declaration, the strange alliance of the oldest monarchy of Europe with the infant Republic? And, lastly, what so worthy the admiration of men and angels as the appearance of him the expected, him the hero, raised up to conduct the momentous conflict to its auspicious issue in the Confederation, the Union, the Constitution!

Is this a theme not unworthy of the pen and the mind of Webster? Then consider the growth of the country, thus politically ushered into existence and organized under that Constitution, as delineated in his address on the laying the corner-stone of the extension of the Capitol;—the thirteen colonies that accomplished the Revolution multiplied to thirty-two independent States, a single one of them exceeding in population the old thirteen; the narrow border of settlement along the coast, fenced in by French and the native tribes, expanded to the dimensions of the continent; Louisiana, Florida, Texas, New-Mexico, California, Oregon,—territories equal to the great monarchies of Europe—added to the Union; and the two millions of population which fired the imagination of Burke, swelled to twenty-four millions, during the lifetime of Mr. Webster, and in seven short years, which have since elapsed, increased to thirty!

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*Comperit invidiam supremo fine domari.

*Sir Robert Peel, with reference to the line on Oswald's map, observes: "I do not say that that was the boundary, ultimately settled by the negotiators." Such, however, is certainly the case. Mr. Jay's copy of Mitchell's map (which was also discovered after the negotiation of the treaty) exhibits a line running down the St. John's to its mouth, and called "Mr. Oswald's line." This is the line which Mr. O. offered to the American negotiators on the 8th of October. It was, however, not approved by the British Government, and the line indicated in the map of King George III., as the "Boundary as described by Mr. Oswald," was finally agreed to.

* Grote's History of Greece. Vol. II, p. 336.

With these stupendous results in his own time as the unit of calculation; beholding under Providence with each Decade of years, a new people, millions strong, emigrants in part from the Old World, but mainly bone of our bone, and flesh of our flesh, the children of the soil, growing up to inhabit the waste places of the continent, to inherit and transmit the rights and blessings which we have received from our fathers; recognizing in the Constitution and in the Union established by it the creative influence which, as far as human agencies go, has wrought these miracles of growth and progress, and which wraps up in sacred reserve the expansive energy, with which the work is to be carried on and perfected, he looked forward with patriotic aspiration to the time, when, beneath its ægis, the whole wealth of our civilization would be poured out, not only to fill up the broad interstices of settlement, if I may so express myself, in the old thirteen and their young and thriving sister states, already organized in the West, but, in the lapse of time, to found a hundred new republics in the valley of the Missouri and beyond the Rocky Mountains, till our letters and our arts, our schools and our churches, our laws and our liberties shall be carried from the arctic circle to the tropics; "from the rising of the sun to the going down thereof."

VIEWS OF THE PRESENT.

This prophetic glance, not merely at the impending but the distant future—this reliance on the fulfillmen of the great design of Providence, illustrated through our whole history, to lavish upon the people of this country the accumulated blessings of all former stages of human progress, made him more tolerant of the tardy and irregular advances and temporary wanderings from the path of what he deemed a wise and sound policy, than those fervid spirits, who dwell exclusively in the present, and make less allowance for the gradual operation of moral influences. This was the case in reference to the great sectional controversy, which now so sharply divides and so violently agitates the country. He not only confidently anticipated, what the lapse of seven years since his decease has witnessed and is witnessing, that the newly acquired and the newly organized Territories of the Union would grow up into Free States, but, in common with all or nearly all the statesmen of the last generation, he believed that free labor would ultimately prevail throughout the country. He thought he saw that, in the operation of the same causes which have produced this result in the Middle and Eastern States, it was visibly taking place in the States north of the cotton-growing region; and he inclined to the opinion that there also, under the influence of physical and economical causes, free labor would eventually be found most productive, and would therefore be ultimately established.

For these reasons, bearing in mind, what all admit, that the complete solution of the mighty problem which now so greatly tasks the prudence and patriotism of the wisest and best in the land is beyond the delegated powers of the General Government; that it depends, as far as the States are concerned, on their independent legislation, and that it is, of all others, a subject in reference to which public opinion and public sentiment will most powerfully influence the law; that much, in the lapse of time, without law, is likely to be brought about by degrees, and gradually done and permitted, as in Missouri, at the present day, while nothing is to be hoped from external interference, whether of exhortation or rebuke; that in all human affairs controlled by self-governing communities extreme opinions and extreme courses, on the one hand, generally lead to extreme opinions and extreme courses on the other; and that nothing will more contribute to the earliest practicable relief of the country from this most prolific source of conflict and estrangement than to prevent its being introduced into our party organizations, he deprecated its being allowed to find a place among the political issues of the day, North or South, and seeking a platform on which honest and patriotic men might meet and stand, he thought he had found it where our fathers did, in the Constitution.

It is true that, in interpreting the fundamental law, on this subject, a diversity of opinion between the two sections of the Union presents itself. This has ever been the case, first or last, in relation to every great question which has divided the country. It is the unfailing incident of constitutions, written or unwritten; an evil to be dealt with in good faith, by prudent and enlightened men, in both sections of the Union, seeking, as Washington sought, the public good, and giving expression to the patriotic common sense of the people.

Such, I have reason to believe, were the principles entertained by Mr. Webster; not certainly those best calculated to win a temporary popularity in any part of the Union, in times of passionate sectional agitation, which, between the extremes of opinion, leaves no middle ground for moderate counsels. If any one could have found and could have trodden such ground with success, he would seem to have been qualified to do it, by his transcendent talent, his mature experience, his approved temper and calmness, and his tried patriotism. If he failed of finding such a path for himself or the country,—while we thoughtfully await what time and an all-wise Providence has in store for ourselves and our children,—let us remember that his attempt was the highest and the purest, which can engage the thoughts of a Statesman and a Patriot;—Peace on Earth, good will toward men; harmony and brotherly love among the children of our common country.

And, O, my friends, if, among those, who, differing from him on this or any other subject, have yet, with generous forgetfulness of that which separated you, and kindly remembrance of all that you held in common, come up this day to do honor to his memory, there are any who suppose that he cherished less tenderly than yourselves the great ideas of Liberty, Humanity, and Brotherhood;—that, because he was faithful to the duties which he inferred from the Constitution and the Law, to which he looked for the government of Civil Society, he was less sensible than yourselves to the broader relations and deeper sympathies which unite us to our fellow-creatures, as brethren of one family and children of one Heavenly Father, believe me, you do his memory a grievous wrong.

PERSONAL CHARACTER.

This is not the occasion to dwell upon the personal character of Mr. Webster, or the fascination of his social intercourse, or the charm of his domestic life. Something I could have said on his companionable dispositions and habits, his genial temper, the resources and attractions of his conversation, his love of nature, alike in her wild and uncultivated aspects, and his keen perception of the beauties of this fair world in which we live; something of his devotion to agricultural pursuits, which, next to his professional and public duties, formed the occupation of his life; something of his fondness for athletic and manly sports and exercises; something of his friendships, and of his attachments warmer than friendships,—the son, the brother, the husband, and the father; something of the joys and the sorrows of his home,—of the strength of his religious convictions, his testimony to the truth of the Christian Revelation; the tenderness and sublimity of the parting scene. Something on these topics I have elsewhere said, and may not here repeat.

Some other things, my friends, with your indulgence, I would say; thoughts, memories, which crowd upon me; too vivid to be repressed, too personal almost to be uttered.

On the 17th of July, 1804, a young man from New-Hampshire arrived in Boston, all but penniless, and all but friendless. He was twenty-two years of age, and had come to take the first steps in the career of life at the capital of New-England. Three days after arriving in Boston he presented himself, without letters of recommendation, to Mr. Christopher Gore, then just returned from England, after an official residence of some years, and solicited a place in his office as a clerk. His only introduction was by a young man as little known to Mr. Gore as himself, and who went to pronounce his name, which he did so indistinctly as not to be heard. His slender figure, striking countenance, large dark eye and massy brow, his general appearance indicating a delicate organization,* his manly carriage and modest demeanor, arrested attention and inspired confidence. His humble suit was granted, he was received in the office, and had been there a week before Mr. Gore learned that his name was Daniel Webster! His elder brother—older in years, but later in entering life—(for whose education Daniel, while teacher of the Academy at Fryeburgh, had drudged till midnight in the office of the Register of Deeds), at that time taught a small school in Short-street (now Kingston-street) in Boston, and while he was in attendance at the commencement at Dartmouth, in 1804, to receive his degree, Daniel supplied his place. At that school, at the age of ten, I was then a pupil, and there commenced a friendship which lasted, without interruption or chill, while his life lasted; of which, while mine lasts, the grateful recollection will never perish. From that time forward I knew, I honored, I loved him. I saw him at all seasons and on all occasions, in the flush of public triumph—in the intimacy of the fireside—in the most unreserved interchange of personal confidence; in health and in sickness, in sorrow and in joy; when early honors began to wreath his brow, and in after life through most of the important scenes of his public career. I saw him on occasions that show the manly strength, and, what is better, the manly weakness of the human heart; and I declare this day, in the presence of Heaven and of men, that I never heard from him the expression of a wish unbecom- a good citizen and a patriot—the utterance of a word unworthy of a gentleman and a Christian; that I never knew a more generous spirit, a safer adviser, a warmer friend.

Do you ask me if he had faults? I answer, he was a man. He had some of the faults of a lofty spirit, a genial temperament, and a warm and generous nature; he had none of the faults of a groveling, mean, and malignant nature. He had especially the "last infirmity of a noble mind," and had no doubt raised an aspiring eye to the highest object of political ambition. But he did it in the honest pride of a capacity equal to the station, and with a consciousness that he should reflect back the honor which it conferred. He might say, with Burke, that "he had no arts but honest arts;" and if he sought the highest honors of the State, he did it by transcendent talent, laborious service, and patriotic devotion to the public good.

It was not given to him, any more than to the other members of the great triumvirate with whom his name is habitually associated, to attain the object of their ambition; but posterity will do them justice, and begins already to discharge the debt of respect and gratitude. A noble mausoleum in honor of Clay, and his statue by Hart, are in progress; the statue of Calhoun, by Powers, adorns the Court House in Charleston, and a magnificent monument to his memory is in preparation; and we present on this day, fellow-citizens, the Statue of Webster, in enduring bronze, on a pedestal of granite from his native State, the noble countenance modeled from life, at the meridian of his days and his fame, and his person reproduced, from faithful recollection, by the oldest and most distinguished of the living artists of the country. He sleeps by the multitudinous ocean, which he himself so much resembled, in its mighty movement and its mighty repose; but his monumental form shall henceforward stand sentry at the portals of the Capitol; the right hand pointing to that symbol of the Union on which the left reposes, and his imperial gaze directed, with the hopes of the country, to the boundless West. In a few short years, we, whose eyes have rested on his majestic person, whose ears have drunk in the music of his clarion voice, shall have gone to our rest; but our children, for ages to come, as they dwell with awe-struck gaze upon the monumental bronze, shall say, "O that we could have seen—O that we could have heard—the great original!"

Two hundred and twenty-nine years ago, this day, our beloved city received, from the General Court of the Colony, the honored name of Boston. On the long roll of those whom she has welcomed to her nurturing bosom, is there a name which shines with a brighter lustre than his? Seventy-two years ago, this day, the Constitution of the United States was tendered to the acceptance of the people by George Washington. Who of all the gifted and patriotic of the land, that have adorned the interval, has done more to unfold its principles, assert its purity, and to promote its duration.

Here, then, under the cope of Heaven; here, on this lovely eminence; here, beneath the walls of the Capitol of old Massachusetts; here, within the sight of those fair New-England villages; here, in the near vicinity of the graves of those who planted the germs of all this palmy growth; here, within the sound of sacred bells, we raise this monument, with loving hearts, to the Statesman, the Patriot, the Fellow-citizen, the Neighbor, the Friend. Long may it guard the approach to these halls of council; long may it look out upon a prosperous country; and, if days of trial and disaster should come, and the arm of flesh should fail, doubt not that the monumental form would descend from its pedestal, to stand in the front rank of the peril, and the bronze lips repeat the cry of the living voice,—"Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable!"

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*Description by Mrs. Eliza Buckminster Lee, Webster's Private Correspondence, I, 438.

MUSICAL.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS
Removed to No. 202 Broadway.
Alexandre Organs, (patented in the United States,) for Drawing-rooms, Churches, Chapels and Schools.
SOLE MEDAL OF HONOR AT THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1855.

This magnificent instrument, which the brilliant performances of VILANOVA, THALBERG, MLLE. WELLIS, have rendered as popular in America as in Europe, has been adopted by the greatest artists and composers of both Continents—Gottschalk, Liszt, Rossini, Meyerbeer, &c., &c. Prices at the Dépôt:
$45, $50, $160, $185, $235, $260, $300, $320, $375, $400.
A descriptive circular sent to any address on application to BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr.,
No. 203 Broadway.
Importers of Busson's Accordeons, Violins, Violin Strings, &c., &c. Just Published: A Complete Instructor for the Alexandre Organ.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE
Are all of the full scale of 7-octave. The most experienced workmen, the greatest perfection of mechanical skill, and the best seasoned materials are employed in their manufacture.
They are constructed on a solid iron frame or bed-plate, entirely separate from the case, thus relieving the case, sound-boards and all the wood-work from the strain of the strings, making them much more solid and enduring. There are two sounding boards, arranged as those of a violin, giving three times the amount of vibrating surface found in any other piano; which, being free from the strain of the strings, becomes more sonorous and pure on their vibrations as the piano becomes older. Their construction is the most simple and scientific, and they are the most enduring and full-toned pianos ever made. Call and see them, at WM. HALL & SON'S,
New store, No. 543 Broadway,
Between Spring and Prince sts.

WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT IN GRAND PIANOS.
STEINWAY & SONS invite artists and the public in general to call and examine their newly-invented OVERSTRING GRAND PIANO, which, for power and quality of tone, is pronounced superior to any other grand piano by all who have examined it, among whom are the best musical judges of the country, such as R. GOLDBECK, TH. HAGEN, (Ed. of the *Musical Review,*) U. C. HILL, W. A. KING, W. MASON, R. C. TIMM, H. A. WOLLENHAUPT, A. H. WOOD, O. SAAR, and many others. STEINWAY & SONS,
Manufacturers, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

ESTABLISHED 35 YEARS.
We don't make the Patent (!) Pianos, or Pianos with the Attachment!!
But we do make good substantial and warranted Piano-fortes of excellent tone and action.
Our instruments RECOMMEND THEMSELVES IN PRICE as well as in other particulars.
Call and see them. New and second-hand PIANOS TO RENT. FIRTH, POND & CO.,
No. 547 Broadway, New-York.

J. M. PELTON,
Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York.
First-class PIANOS, MELODEONS and HARMONIUMS, fully warranted, at the lowest prices. PIANOS and MELODEONS to let or sold on installments.

STODART PIANO-FORTES.
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT.
STODART & MORRIS.
Manufacturers, New-York.
Warerooms No. 501 Broadway.

BIBLE-HOUSE PIANO WAREROOMS.
Improved new scale 7-octaves, at $200, $250 and $300.
T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible House, Astor-place.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—The Horace Waters' Pianos and Melodeons, for depth, purity of tone and durability, are unsurpassed. Prices reasonable. Second-hand Pianos and Melodeons from $25 to $150. Pianos and Melodeons to rent. Monthly payments received for Pianos. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway. TESTIMONIALS—"The Horace Waters Pianos are known as among the very best."—*Evangelist.* "We can speak of their merits from personal knowledge."—*Christian Intelligencer.* "Waters' Pianos and Melodeons challenge comparison with the finest made anywhere in the country."—*Home Journal.*

$210 FOR A BEAUTIFUL, RICH-TONED 7-octave rosewood Piano Forte, made by best City makers, four months since, two years' warranted, full round corners, fluted keys, scalloped legs elegantly inlaid with pearl, grand circular scale, and magnificently finished throughout, and worthy of notice of those in search of a reliable instrument at a bargain. Apply at the furniture packing establishment in 6th-av. six doors above 39th-st., east side, from 7 A. M. till 7. P. M., for two days.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES—Constructed with all the improvements conducive to superiority of tone, touch and durability, and to any required style of furniture. An extensive assortment always on sale at their Warerooms and Office, No. 421 Broome-st.; also at their Dépôt No. 22 Cortlandt-st.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND, PARLOR GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—SECOND HAND PIANOS made by Chickering, Gilbert, Hallet, Davis & Co. Prices from $30 to $200. Melodeons very low. Pianos and Melodeons to rent. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, corner Grand-st., marble building.

J. & C. FISCHER'S SUPERIOR CIRCULAR scale, full iron frame patent damper-frame pianos, unequaled for standing in tune. Warerooms, No. 856 Broadway, near 14th-st. Manufactory, Nos. 241, 243, 254, 247, 249 and 251 West 28th-st.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—(SUCCESSORS TO BACON & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

GOLD MEDAL PIANOS.—G. & H. BARMORE, No. 348 Bleecker-st., offer splendid assortment of their celebrated pianos, pronounced unrivaled by the judges, at great bargains; two 7-octave secondhand pianos, in fine order, $160 and $170.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 209 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for 3 years.

A SPLENDID 7-OCTAVE PIANO, MADE by one of the best makers, fully warranted, with all the latest improvements, in perfect order, worth $400, will be sold at a great sacrifice for cash; been used a few months. Inquire at No. 141 9th-st.

ALBERT WEBER, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURER, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal. The best assortment of Pianos, warranted for 3 years, at the lowest prices. Call and examine before purchasing.

A. E. THOMPSON, NO. 486 BROADWAY, has constantly on hand a large assortment of first-class pianos at great bargains; second-hand pianos in great variety; melodeons, &c. Pianos to let.

PIANOS AT GREAT BARGAINS.—SECOND hand square pianos and upright cottage pianos, at $35, $50, $75, $100, $125, $150, $175, &c., at the Bible-House piano warerooms, Astor-place, corner 4th-av.

V. F. HARRISON, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURER, No. 357 Canal-st., offers a fine stock of his celebrated instruments, fully warranted, at low prices.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, NO. 107 East 12th-st., invite attention to their new Scale Pianos. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT conductor, or would make one in a quartette choir. Voice, baritone. Address CONDUCTOR, Box No. 144 Post-office.

ORGANIST.—A GENTLEMAN OF SEVERAL years' experience wants a situation in a Protestant Church. Address C. H. S., Box No. 115 Times Office.

PERSONAL.

WANTED—A PERMANENT HOME FOR TWO orphan children, brother and sister, of the age of 7 and 9 years respectively, where every care will be taken of them, and where their society and a small remuneration will be a sufficient compensation for their support. If preferred, the parties could adopt one or both of them. They are of respectable parentage, healthy and well-behaved children. Address E. T., care of J. W. TRASK & CO., No. 236 Front-st.

OLIN K. CHAMBERLIN WAS RUN OVER at the corner of Broadway and Worth-st., on Friday, 2d ult., by Knickerbocker stage No. 404, and was carried to the Hospital where he soon after died. Persons who saw the occurrence will confer a favor by calling on or addressing CHARLES PARKER, THEO. S. BREESE, No. 15 Gold-st., or G. C. WHITE, No. 170 Broadway.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style. VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist, 835 Broadway, corner 13th-st.

PEW IN THE NEW BRICK CHURCH FOR SALE. One of the best in the Church. Price $2,000 cash. Address Box No. 655 Post-office, New-York.

DRY GOODS.

A NOTICE TO LADIES.
NEW PARIS CLOAKS.
GRAND OPENING DAY,
ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 22,
AT ELLIOTT'S (LATE McKENZIE,)
Nos. 294 and 296 Canal-st.,
Brandreth Building.

This establishment being devoted exclusively to the
IMPORTATION AND MANUFACTURE
OF
FIRST-CLASS GOODS
For City Retail Trade,
Advantages are thereby offered
NOT ELSEWHERE OBTAINABLE.
The present season's stock
WILL BE FOUND TO SURPASS,
IN NOVELTY, BEAUTY, AND RICHNESS,
That of any former period,
EMBRACING
SUPERB LYONS VELVET CLOAKS,
RICH LYONS VELVET MANTILLAS,
ELEGANT BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS,
NOVELTIES IN OPERA CLOAKS,
EARLY FALL SHAWLETTES,
&c., &c., &c., &c.,
To which inspection is respectfully invited.
THE OPENING DAY
IS ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 22.
ELLIOTT, (late McKenzie,)
Nos. 294 and 296 Canal-st.

NOTICE
TO
SKIRT DEALERS.
L. A. OSBORN,
LATE
OSBORN & VINCENT,
NO. 92 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK,
INVITES THE ATTENTION OF JOBBERS TO THE
CELEBRATED
PATENT IMPERIAL
EXTENSION SKIRT,
UNEQUALED FOR QUALITY AND STYLE,
being made of the BEST STEEL, and tempered in a manner that defies competition.
THE IMPERIAL SKIRT,
having gained for the manufacturers such notoriety as to make it *impossible to fill all orders immediately,* dealers are requested to hand in their orders as early as possible, in order to get their goods in time for the FALL TRADE.
Parties are also invited to examine our NEW
CHAMPION SKIRT,
which EXCELS ANY AND ALL OTHER SKIRTS EVER INVENTED, being made by an entirely new method, which makes the skirt *much lighter* and *more durable* than any other process now used in the manufacture of Skirts.
Having also bought all of Mr. Vincent's right, title and interest in and to the PATENTS OF OSBORN & VINCENT, parties wishing LICENSE TO MAKE OR SELL SKIRTS under said patents, can obtain the same on liberal terms at the office of the subscriber,
L. A. OSBORN,
No. 92 Warren-st., New-York.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. INVITE the attention of their customers and others to their
LARGE AND BEAUTIFUL STOCK
OF
FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS,
Which will be
OPENED ON MONDAY, SEPT. 19,
CONSISTING OF
STELLA SHAWLS—NEW DESIGNS,
BROCHE LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS,
BROCHE LONG AND SQUARE STRIPED SHAWLS,
FRENCH CAMELS'-HAIR SHAWLS,
MOURNING SHAWLS,
etc., etc.
ALSO—
A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT
OF
WOOL SHAWLS, LONG AND SQUARE,
WHICH,
FOR NOVELTY AND CHEAPNESS,
CANNOT BE EXCELLED.
CANAL, corner of Mercer.

FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS.
WILKES & MOYNAN,
No. 691 Broadway,
are now opening a large assortment of 4-4 ENGLISH PRINTS,
in dark colors, at 1s. per yard, a decided BARGAIN.
They have also just received from auction a large assortment of
LOW PRICED DRESS SILKS,
in great variety of style, at 75 cents and $1 per yard.
Also, 4 cases VALENTIA PLAIDS, at 2s. per yard, worth 3s.
Special attention is invited to our large stock of
LINEN AND HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
We have always on hand all the best makes of COTTON SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS, and our stock of LINENS contains everything required in the housekeeping line. Ladies would do well to examine our stock before purchasing.

CAMELS'-HAIR SHAWLS!
FALL IMPORTATION
NOW ON EXHIBITION!
These goods were purchased at the recent large Auction sales in London, and will be found
NEW IN DESIGN
AND
UNDER REGULAR PRICES!
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL, corner of Mercer.

MOURNING GOODS!
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
HAVE NOW ON EXHIBITION
THEIR
ENTIRE FALL IMPORTATION
OF
MOURNING DRESS GOODS,
CANAL, corner of Mercer.

SPECIAL NOTICE
TO
DRY GOODS DEALERS.
We have purchased the entire stock of
KNICKERBOCKER PRINTS,
which, together with the celebrated
WARREN'S
AND
WAMSUTTA'S,
in NEW AND EXCELLENT FALL STYLES, we are now prepared to sell by the PIECE or PACKAGE,
FOR CASH OR ON TIME,
AT EXTREMELY LOW FIGURES.
DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.,
NOS. 80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST.,
New-York.

CUMMING,
SIMPSON &
ARMSTRONG
Offer to Close Buyers a large and well-selected stock of
DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS AND
WHITE GOODS,
of their own importation and from the late auction sales.
Nos. 279, 281 and 283 Broadway.

500
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
At $1 25 each,
Just received
At No. 335 Broadway,
Corner of Worth-st.
EDWARD LAMBERT & COMPANY.

ROBE DE CHAMBRE,
OF BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS,
JUST OPENED AT
No. 335 BROADWAY,
Corner of Worth-st.
EDWARD LAMBERT & COMPANY.

291 LACE CURTAINS, **291**
ENGLISH AND GERMAN
DAMASKS.
291 KELTY BROS. & LUM, **291**
Broadway, New-York.

STELLA SHAWLS! BROCHE SHAWLS!!
SQUARE WOOL SHAWLS!
BLANKET SHAWLS!
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS have received an immense assortment of the above goods, in all desirable colors, No. 305 Canal-st., near Broadway.

M. C. DE BEVOISE
Having taken the store No. 863 Broadway, between 17th and 18th sts., will open on Wednesday, Sept 21, with a large and extensive stock of
DRY GOODS.

THE ORIGINAL JOUVIN'S KID GLOVES.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS have just received a case of the above very superior make of Paris Gloves.
No. 305 Canal-st., cor Broadway.

ELASTIC CORDS, WIRES, BRAIDS AND SUSPENDERS.—Cases of these fabrics of patent vulcanized rubber are being constantly imported for sale in conjunction with all my own manufactures. None of the above goods can be legally sold in the United States without my stamp. HORACE H. DAY,
No. 23 Cortlandt-st.

BROADWAY, NO. 755.—SKIRTS—WOVEN SKIRTS, 30, 25, 20 and 16 Springs; Misses' handsome, 20, 18, 16 and 14 Springs, (woven at retail.) Old Skirts made over. Ladies' Skirts made to fit the wearer. EAGLE SKIRT FACTORY, No. 755 Broadway, cor. 8th-st.

SKIRTS.—WOVEN SKIRTS, 12 SPRINGS, $1 25; 14 springs, $1 50; 17 springs, $2.—Dealers supplied with 9 springs woven at $7; 12 springs, $10; 14 springs, $13 per dozen. Old skirts made over. C. H. HARDING, Woven Skirt Factory, No. 281 Spring-st., near Hudson.

DAMAGED MUSLIN CURTAINS, MUSLIN and Lace Curtains, Linens, Table Cloths, Blankets, Flannels, Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Jeans, Men's Shirts and Drawers, &c., for sale by WILLIAM MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

DRY GOODS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
BOWEN, HOLMES & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Pearl street,
HAVE JUST CONTRACTED FOR AND NOW OFFER for sale, the following desirable goods, to which the special attention of the trade is invited, viz:

MERINO CLOTHS—Comprising the ☞ entire balance ☜ of the celebrated manufacture of
PATULE, LUPIN & CO.

MERINO CLOTHS—Comprising the ☞ entire balance ☜ of the popular fabric imported by
LACHAISE & FAUCHE.

MERINO CLOTHS—Comprising the ☞ entire balance ☜ of the well-known importation of
C. GIGNOUX & CO.

MERINO CLOTHS—A large invoice from the two late ☞ auction sales ☜ of the desirable manufacture of
THIRION, MAILLARD & CO.

PRINTED MERINOES—Comprising the ☞ entire balance ☜ of the rich goods imported by
BENKARD & HUTTON.

PRINTED MERINOES—Comprising the ☞ entire balance ☜ in magnificent chintz colors, of the importations of
SCHULTON & HURD.

PRINTED MERINOS—Comprising the ☞ entire balance ☜ of the importation of
LANE, LAMSON & CO.

PRINTED MERINOES—Comprising the ☞ entire balance ☜ of the new and beautiful styles imported by
LACHAISE & FAUCHE.

PRINTED MERINOES—Two invoices from the well-known Commission House in Paris of
F. VOGEL & CO.

SILK ROBES—New and rich designs, from the large importing house of
CHARLES PAYEN & CO.

SILK ROBES—At 25 per cent. below the cost of importation, just received
FROM AUCTION.

DRESS SILKS—The most magnificent stock we ever exhibited, and at low prices, just received
FROM AUCTION.

SAXONY PLAIDS, ELVIRAS, AND POIL DE CHEVRES—At lower prices than the
COST OF IMPORTATION.

SHAWLS—Several large invoices just received
FROM AUCTION.

SHAWLS—Of all the popular makes and varieties, both
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

MUSLIN DE LAINES—In great variety, from the
PACIFIC MILLS.

MUSLIN DE LAINES—Newest and richest styles, from the
MANCHESTER MILLS.

MUSLIN DE LAINES—Large assortment, from the
HAMILTON MILLS.

MUSLIN DE LAINES—All wool, designed for the most fashionable City and interior retail trade, best
PARIS MANUFACTURE.

ALSO,
A FALL STOCK,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES—Comprising probably the most desirable stock ever exhibited in the City.

ALSO,
DOMESTIC GOODS—A complete assortment, comprising all the most popular makes of Prints, viz.: Merrimac, Cocheco, Dunnells, Richmonds, Spragues, Mount Vernon, (confined exclusively to us,) and all other well-known styles. Also, Sheetings, Shirtings, Denims, Ticks, Stripes, Checks, Jeans, Diapers, Flannels, Linseys, Rolled Jaconets, &c.

ALSO,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND TAILORS' TRIMMINGS—In great variety, adapted to the best trade.

ALSO,
RIBBONS AND MILLINERY GOODS—Newest and richest styles; a very extensive assortment.

ALSO,
LADIES' CLOAKS—Manufactured expressly for our own sales; great variety, cloth and silk velvet, with newest style of trimmings.

ALSO,
YANKEE NOTIONS—Comprising a very extensive assortment.

The above, together with a great variety of other goods, will be sold for
☞ NET CASH, ☜
OR TO
☞ PROMPT SIX-MONTHS' BUYERS. ☜
AT
☞ LOW PRICES. ☜

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
NO. 355 BROADWAY,
Will open
At retail on Monday, Sept. 19,
NEW SILKS,
NEW DRESS GOODS,
NEW MOURNING GOODS,
NEW LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
NEW GLOVES AND HOSIERY,
NEW HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
NEW WOOL, STELLA AND BROCHE SHAWLS,
NEW INDIA CAMELS'-HAIR SHAWLS AND SCARFS.
Also,
VELVET POPLIN ROBES,
A new and beautiful fabric, confined to their house.

300 GROS D'EPSOM SILK ROBES AT $18
300 BROCADE SILK ROBES AT $25.
200 CHENE SILK ROBES AT $30.
Will be opened on
MONDAY, Sept. 19,
At the NEW RETAIL STORE,
No. 335 Broadway,
Cor. Worth-st.
EDWARD LAMBERT & COMPANY.

351 LACE CURTAINS, **351**
WINDOW SHADES,
351 CORNICES, DAMASKS, **351**
BUFF HOLLANDS, &c.,
Wholesale and Retail, at
351 FERGUSON BROTHERS, **351**
BROADWAY.

AT RETAIL.
TABLE DAMASKS, NAPKINS, SHIRTINGS.
We are now offering a very fine assortment to our retail trade, of
NAPKINS,
TABLE DAMASKS,
LINEN SHEETINGS,
TOWELINGS,
NAPKINS,
BLANKETS,
QUILTS,
Real Welsh and Unshrinkable FLANNELS,
and all the best makes of
COTTON SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS.
We particularly invite attention to the above stock, containing every article required in housekeeping,
AND AT
LOW PRICES. PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway and No. 88½ Leonard-st.

NEW DRESS GOODS
Will be opened on MONDAY, Sept. 19,
FRENCH AND IRISH POPLINS,
PLAIN AND PLAID POPLIN REPS,
FRENCH VALENCIA PLAIDS,
RICH FRENCH POINTED MOUSSELAINE DE LAINES, ENGLISH CHALLYS, FRENCH MERINOS AND FRENCH PRINTED CASHMERE ROBES DE CHAMBRE,
&c., &c., &c.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers & Reade sts.

CHEAP SILKS, FROM AUCTION,
M. M. HUEY,
No. 43 Catherine-st.,
Will open on Monday 150 pieces Silks, all new and elegant designs, purchased at the late auction sales, 25 per cent. below cost of importation. Among the many bargains offered, would call attention to one lot dark plaids at 3s. 6d.; one lot extra heavy oil-boiled at 5s. 6d., worth 8s.; rich Bayaderes at 7s., 8s. and 10s. per yard—the cheapest goods ever offered.
M. M. HUEY,
No. 43 Catherine-st.

CLOAKS AND MANTLES.
FOR FALL AND WINTER WEAR.
We invite the attention of the ladies to our present large and choice assortment of
VELVET CLOTH AND BEAVER GARMENTS,
for ladies', misses' and children's wear.
Cloth shawlettes, in great variety, from $3 75 to $6 00.
Do. basques and sacks " " $4 00 to $5 50.
Beaver cloaks bl'k & colr'd, richly trim'd, $5 50 to $8 00.
French tricot cloth and beaver cloaks with rich crotchet fringe and trimmings, at $9 to $12.
W. K. PEYTON, Cloak and Shawl Manufacturer,
No. 264 Bowery, near Houston-st.

AT G. M. BODINE'S,
No. 481 Broadway,
1,000 dozen
LADIES' PARIS KID GLOVES,
Superior to
BAJOU'S,
At 75 cents per pair.

MME. DEMOREST'S EXCELSIOR AND Woven Skirt Manufactory and Wholesale Dépot, No. 378 Broadway. Retail stores No. 320 Canal-st. and No. 258 Bowery. Best woven skirts with 71 springs, $1; 45, 20 and 30 hoops in proportion. Children's skirts and bustles in great variety.

DRY GOODS.

NO. 355 BROADWAY.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.
Have received, per steamship *Ocean Queen,* and will open
AT RETAIL, ON MONDAY, SEPT. 19,
6 cases of LATEST PARIS NOVELTIES, viz:
The most superb VELVET ROBES, ever manufactured.
Very rich and elegant SILK ROBES.
RICH SILK BY THE YARD,
decidedly the richest and choicest goods of their season's importation, manufactured expressly for their
RETAIL TRADE.
Also, FROM AUCTION,
300 SILK ROBES,
really handsome styles, from $15 to $25, actually worth from $25 to $40 per Robe.
280 pieces NEW SILKS, from 70c. to $1 per yard.
We respectfully solicit an examination of these goods before purchasing elsewhere.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
No. 355 Broadway.

FAMILY DRY GOODS!
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
ARE OFFERING A
VERY LARGE AND FULL ASSORTMENT
of the following Goods, and are selling them
AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES!
LINEN SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS,
TABLE DAMASKS and CLOTHS,
NAPKINS, TOWELS and TOWELINGS,
BLANKETS,
FLANNELS,
QUILTS,
COTTON SHEETINGS,
and SHIRTINGS.
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
DRAPERY MUSLINS, &c.
CANAL, corner of Mercer.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
WILL OPEN on MONDAY, SEPT. 19,
An additional lot of
SILKS,
At 75 cts. and 85 cts. PER YARD.
These goods were purchased at the recent Auction sales, and are
MUCH UNDER PRICE.
CANAL, corner of Mercer.

TUCKER'S FALL IMPORTATIONS,
In elegant FLOWERS, FEATHERS,
BRIDAL SETTS, VEILS, and COIFFEURS,
With a legion of
TOILET ATTRACTIONS
That are eloquent in their way, and of distinctive importance to influence and arrest attention.
Our novelties—incessant—and the present large stock of
COIFFEURS AND BOUQUETS, AT $2 A SETT,
are incomparable with all others in the market. At
No. 361. Broadway. 539.

NEW FALL DRESS GOODS FROM AUCTION,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
Also,
LINEN GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Also,
RIBBONS, BONNETS, &c., &c.
C. G. HOOK,
Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av.

200 SILK ROBES,
AT $25, WORTH $40.
ALSO—
RICH VELVET ROBES,
MUCH UNDER PRICE.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL, corner of Mercer.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
HAVE NOW OPEN AT RETAIL,
THEIR LARGE FALL IMPORTATION
OF THE ABOVE GOODS,
WHICH,
FOR BEAUTY, NOVELTY and VARIETY,
CANNOT BE SURPASSED.
CANAL, corner of Mercer.

!! FROM PARIS !!
FRINGES seem to have lost the FAVOR they had, and RIBBONS are now the most POPULAR trimmings for dresses.
Indeed, we are informed by the latest importations that FRINGES are not used at all in PARIS.
THE LADIES OF THE FRENCH CAPITAL ARE ALL ADOPTING RIBBONS.
DRESSMAKERS who wish to keep pace with the leading fashions should observe this change, and trim their garments with appropriately colored ribbons.
But in selecting Ribbons costumers should patronize ONLY THE RELIABLE IMPORTERS, or dealers whose assortments are generally seasonable and fresh.
We have been very favorably impressed with the extensive stock offered by LICHTENSTEIN, No. 387 BROADWAY, New-York.
The amount of RIBBONS sold by LICHTENSTEIN is almost incredible.
Some of his LATEST STYLES are strikingly novel and beautiful.
LADIES AND DRESSMAKERS find it advantageous to purchase at this store.
They can obtain the best qualities and latest styles cheaper here than at any other place we know of.

NEW CURTAIN MATERIALS
AND
UPHOLSTERY GOODS.
PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway and No. 88½ Leonard-st.
are now exhibiting entirely new designs in
TRIPLE WIDTH BROCATELLES, BROCADES
and Satin Damasks.
TAPESTRIES, SATIN DE LAINES, REPS, &c.
entirely new patterns and colorings, manufactured expressly for our trade.
PLUSHES,
LACE CURTAINS,
CORNICES,
CURTAIN TRIMMINGS.
all new and very desirable.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND HOTEL KEEPERS.
A. T. STEWART & CO. call the attention of their customers to their large assortment of IRISH LINENS, LINEN and COTTON SHEETINGS, DAMASKS by the yard, DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS, (en suite,) TOWELINGS, TABLE and PIANO COVERS, DIMITIES, ENGLISH and AMERICAN LONG CLOTHS, BRILLIANTS, MUSLINS, PLAIN AND CHECKED CAMBRICS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, &c., &c., &c.,
With every article in the housekeeping line, at prices to command a popular trade.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

ENGLISH CARPETS.
NEW GOODS FOR FALL SALES, at the following low prices.
ENGLISH TAPESTRY, 90c. to $1.
SUPERFINE INGRAIN, 5s. to 6s.
3 plys INGRAIN, 4s. to 8s.
GOOD INGRAIN, 2s. 6d. to 4s.
OIL-CLOTHS, 2s. 6d. to 4s.
Constantly receiving all the new patterns of Tapestries. B. BEATTY, No. 8 4th-av., near Cooper Institute.

G. M. BODINE,
No. 481 Broadway,
Will offer on Monday,
350 pieces
LUPIN'S FINE FRENCH MERINOS,
Superior quality,
At $1½ per yard.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.
W. K. PEYTON, No. 264 Bowery,
will open, this morning,
a large stock of New Goods.
Fine French Merinoes, all colors, at 6s. per yard.
5¼ English Coburgs, all colors, at 12½ cents per yard.
Hamilton and Pacific Mills Delaines at 12½ cents, worth 25 cents. Also,
Several cheap lots of Sheetings, Linens, Blankets, &c.

CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS.
A. T. STEWART & CO. have a splendid stock of
REAL INDIA CAMELS' HAIR
SHAWLS AND SCARFS,
in every variety of style and quality, at extremely low prices.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

NEW SILK ROBES.
A. T. STEWART & CO. will open on Monday, Sept. 19,
A large assortment of
Rich Two-flounced and Double-skirt SILK ROBES,
at $25 per Robe and upwards;
purchased at the large auction sales this week.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

G. M. BODINE,
No. 481 Broadway,
Will offer, on Monday, Sept. 19,
100 Pieces
LYONS EXTRA HEAVY
BLACK POULT DE SOIE BAYADERE SILK,
At $1 per yard, worth $1 50.

BRUSSELS AND CHANTILLY LACES.
MILLER & GRANT, No. 703 BROADWAY,
Will offer during this week Black Chantilly Points, from $65 to $150 each. Mantillas, Flounces, and Trimming Laces, in every width. Point-A'Guille Sets, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Capes and Barbes, in the latest shapes and designs.

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, NO. 551 BROADWAY, has received, per late steamers, and from auction, a very large and choice stock of Mourning Dress Goods, consisting of black silks in every variety, second mourning silks, select styles of Irish and French Poplins, Valencias, &c.; Thibets for shawls in every width; English and French Bombazines, best make; English Crapes in every width; Henrietta and Maltese Cloth, besides many novelties too numerous to mention. Also, English Crape Veils, Bonnets, Mantillas, Shawls, &c.
N. B.—Two cases more of CUBAN CLOTH, 1½ yards wide, 56 cents.
Ladies will please observe.
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 BROADWAY,
Between Spring and Prince sts.

CURIOSITIES, PINE-APPLE DRESSES, china, lacquered boxes, tables, desks, &c., silks, satins, embroidered pine-apple handkerchiefs, &c., India mull, embroidered and plain white pine-apple, handkerchiefs and linen of grass, Japanese silks, Calcutta silks, China wash silks and satins, crapes, lutongs, feather and silk fans and screens, American Indian work, with a great variety of articles from the East Indies, which are only to be found, wholesale and retail, at FOUNTAIN'S India Store, No. 653 Broadway.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS WISH TO call special attention to their unusually large stock of
NEW AND CHOICE SILKS AND SILK ROBES,
including all the most desirable styles, and at prices below the cost of importation.
No. 305 Canal-st., near Broadway.

SEAMLESS CLOTHING MANUFACTURING COMPANY. SALES DEPOT NO. 344 BROADWAY.

DRY GOODS.

LADIES' AND MISSES'
RIBBED MERINO HOSE,
IN MODE, WHITE AND BLACK.
Also,
Gents' and boys' half-hose in all sizes.
These are very superior goods for the coming season, and of a description and quality not common in the market.
EDWARD LAMBERT & COMPANY.

291 WINDOW SHADES **291**
and
WINDOW SHADE HOLLANDS.
291 KELTY BROS. & LUM, **291**
Broadway, New-York.

301 NEW DRESS GOODS, **301**
FALL STYLES
OF LATE IMPORTS.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.,
Will open on Monday, Sept. 19,
with a continuation of the greatest
BARGAINS OF THE SEASON.
THOSE CHOICE SILKS
which have commanded the admiration of thousands of Ladies during
The past week
are still offered
at less than
JOBBERS' PRICES.
A full assortment of
PLAIN AND FANCY SILKS,
In Robes,
Dress patterns
And by the yard.
Comprising
Plain Black Gro de Rhin,
Rich Black Gro de Epsom,
Rich Bayadere Raye Enlumine,
Rich Damas Pekin a Poil,
Rich Taffeta Raye Eugenie,
Rich Taffeta Raye Chene Bayadere, (Deux Volants,)
Rich Broche Chene and Lance, (2 flounces.)
Also,
A splendid assortment of
RICH LOW-PRICE SILKS
FROM AUCTION.
at less than invoice cost.
CHAS. HEARD & CO.,
301 No. 301 Grand-st. **301**

G. M. BODINE,
No. 481 Broadway,
will open on Monday, September 19,
10 Cases
Extra fine small designs
PARIS PRINTED
DELAINE S
at 1s. 6d. per yard.

MILLINERY.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—MILLINERY JUST OPEN.—Will open, on the 22d, with a splendid assortment of pattern bonnets, &c. Merchants and milliners will do well to call at the new Millinery-rooms of N. BINNS, No. 499 Broadway, three doors from the St. Nicholas Hotel.

A GRAND OPENING OF FALL AND WINTER millinery, of the most fashionable styles, will take place on THURSDAY, 22d September, at WM. SIMMONS' Millinery and Dress-making Emporium, No. 637 Broadway. N. B.—The Trade liberally dealt with.

AN OPENING OF MILLINERY OF EVERY description for ladies and children. On THURSDAY, 22d inst. we will open our commodious Millinery Warerooms, 535 Broadway, up stairs. Our patrons, public and strangers please call. L. BINNS.

E. M. & A. HUBBARD, NO. 7 BOND-ST., N. Y.—Respectfully invite the attention of the ladies of New-York and others, to their opening of Fall millinery and dressmaking, on Thursday, Sept. 22, 1859.

FALL MILLINERY.—MRS. DAVIDSON, NO. 125 Bleecker-st., will open Paris Fall and Winter Millinery of the latest modes, on Thursday next, Sept. 22. No. 125 Bleecker-st., west of Broadway.

FANCY GOODS.

HUGHES, DUPUY & CREHANGE,
Importers, No. 37 Maiden-lane.
Have now in store their FALL IMPORTATION, to which they will receive constant additions during the season. It comprises in part a desirable and complete assortment of
SILK NETS, FANCY COMBS AND HAIR-PINS,
HEAD-DRESSES AND ORNAMENTS, STEEL
GOODS, SHAWL AND SCARF PINS,
BELT SLIDES, BUCKLES AND
CLASPS, DRESS BUTTONS,
BRUSHES, GARTERS.
ALSO,
Busson Accordeons, Violin Strings, Portemonnaies, Purses, Sacs, Watch Guards, Lacets, Steel-Pens, Gilt and Fancy Jewelry, and the
LATEST PARIS NOVELTIES,
all of which they offer to the trade at the lowest market prices and on the most favorable terms.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE ONLY ARTICLE
UNRIVALED IN MARKET,
WITH IMMENSE
HOME AND EUROPEAN
DEMAND.
The reason why, is that by Nature's own process it restores the natural color permanently after the hair becomes gray; supplies the natural fluids, and thus makes it grow on bald heads, removes all dandruff, itching, and heat from the scalp, quiets and tones up the nerves, and thus cures all nervous headache, and may be relied upon to cure all diseases of the scalp and hair; it will stop and keep it from falling off; *makes it soft, glossy, healthy, and beautiful,* and if used by the young two or three times a week, it will never fall or become gray; then, reader, read the following, and judge for yourselves:

New-York, Jan. 8, 1858.

Messrs. O. J. WOOD & CO.,
Gentlemen: Having heard a good deal about Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative and my hair being quite gray, I made up my mind to lay aside the prejudices which I, in common with a great many persons, had against all manner of patent medicines, and a short time ago I commenced using your article, to test it for myself.
The result has been so very satisfactory that I am very glad I did so, and in justice to you, as well as for the encouragement of others who may be as gray as I was, but who, having my prejudice, without my reasons for setting it aside, are unwilling to give your Restorative a trial till they have further proof, and the best proof being occular demonstration, I write you this letter, which you may show to any such, and also direct them to me for further proof, who am in and out of the N. Y. Wire Railing Establishment every day.
My hair is now its natural color and much improved in appearance every way, being glossier and thicker and much more healthy looking. I am, yours respectfully HENRY JENKINS,
Corner Columbia and Carroll sts., Brooklyn.

Livingston, Ala., Feb. 14, 1858.
Prof. Wood—*Dear Sir:* Your Hair Restorative has done much good in this part of the country. My hair has been slightly diminishing for several years, caused, I suppose, from a slight burn when I was quite an infant. I have been using your Hair Restorative for six weeks, and I find that I have a fine head of hair now growing, after having used all other remedies known, to no effect. I think it the most valuable remedy now extant, and advise all who are afflicted that way to use your remedy.
You can publish this if you think proper. Yours, &c.,
S. W. MIDDLETON.

Philadelphia, Sept. 9, 1857.
Prof. Wood—*Dear Sir:* Your Hair Restorative is proving itself beneficial to me. The front, and also the back part of my head almost lost its covering—was in fact bald. I have used but two half-pint bottles of your Restorative, and now the top of my head is well studded with a promising crop of young hair, and the front is also receiving its benefit. I have tried other preparations without any benefit whatever. I think, from my own personal recommendation, I can induce many others to try it.
Yours, respectfully,
D. R. THOMAS, M. D., No. 464 Vine-st.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz large, medium, and small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for one dollar per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for two dollars per bottle; the large holds a quart, forty per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $3 a bottle.
O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, No. 312 Broadway, New-York, (in the great N. Y. Wire Railing Establishment,) and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo.
And sold by all good druggists and fancy goods dealers.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. J. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

SUNBURN, FRECKLES, ERUPTIONS, MORPHEW TAN.
JONES' ORIGINAL ITALIAN CHEMICAL SOAP, price only 25 cents. Clears dark, yellow or discolored skin, sore heads, beards or legs; it is fine for infants or shaving. Sold at No. 100 Fulton-st., Nos. 305 and 862 Broadway, No. 158 Bowery, and at Mrs. HAYES', Brooklyn.

THE VETERINARY COLLEGE INSTITUTE Nos. 75 and 77 West 23d-st., will be open on and after MONDAY, 19th inst. Inspection is invited of the stalls for reception and keep of horses. Box stalls for lame or (in an apart building) sick horses, shoeing forge and other arrangements. The circular of the Institute and also the annual announcement of the College of Veterinary surgeons of New-York) can be obtained by personal or written (postage stamp inclosed) application to Capt. RALSTON, President.

TO CONSUMERS OF ALE.—CONSUMERS of ale can be supplied with the best productions of England, Scotland and of this country, by the 5 or 10 gallon keg, or in bottles, at the wine and ale vaults of G. E. MENDUM,
Corner Broadway and Cedar-st.

STEREOSCOPES AND VIEWS.—A NEW and splendid assortment of English, French, and American Stereoscope Views, of almost endless variety, from $1 to $12 a dozen. For sale, at wholesale and retail, by J. DISTURNELL, No. 419 Broadway.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW AND POPULAR MUSIC—PUBLISHED and for sale by HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway, New-York:
Vocal—Home of Our Birth—Sarah Jane Lee—There's no Darling like mine—Oh, Give me back my Mountain Home—Do they think of me at Home—Cot at the foot of the Hill—Darling Minnie—Bonnie Bell—Darling Sister Kate—Fairy Dreams—Stolen Kisses are the Sweetest—Angel of my Dreams—What the Cricket sang—Loving Voices—Lilly Mazurka—Almira Polka Mazurka. 25 cents each. I am a Gipsey pretty Maid.
Instrumental—Thomas Baker Schottish—Fairest of the Fair Valse—Bird Nest Polka—Mammoth Cave Schottish—Highlanders' Quadrilles; 35 cents each. French Medley, by Grobe, 50 cents. Sent by mail, postage free.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
No. 45 Maiden-lane. Prices low.
Blank Books, Paper, Stationery and Steam Printing.

CLUB-HOUSE CARDS.

SAMUEL HART & CO., NO. 307 BROADWAY, New-York, now offer to clubs and consumers the above celebrated brand of cards, made of pure linen warranted not to split and to retain their gilt perma nently. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, SEPT. 19, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning—Price Two Cents, served at 12½ cents a week, mailed Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address, for Five Dollars.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 5 cents for single copies.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Il Poliuto.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—World and Stage.

WINTER GARDEN—Dot—Bobtail and Wagtail.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Magic Pills—The Schoolmaster—Terpsichore—Tight Rope Evolutions.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Vidocq—Schoolmaster—Light-house Fiend.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Flying Dutchman, or The Phantom Ship—The Haunted Chamber.

HOPE CHAPEL—Waugh's Italia.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—No. 444 Broadway—Ethiopian Entertainments.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—English and French Paintings.

CITY POST-OFFICE.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail	5½ A. M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad	5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail	5½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad	5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat	4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leave St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked, "Overland, *via* St. Joseph."

Departure of Ocean Mails.

FOR EUROPE.

The mails by the steamship *Europa*, from Boston for Halifax and Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-office on Tuesday, Sept. 20, at 12 o'clock to go by railroad, and at 4 to go by steamboat.

The European mails by the steamship *Ocean Queen*, hence for Southampton, will close at the New-York Post-office on Saturday, Sept. 24, at 2½ o'clock.

FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.

The mails for the North and South Pacific, by the steamship *Star of the West*, hence for Aspinwall, will close at the Post-office to-morrow, Sept. 20, at 1 o'clock.

FOR CUBA.

The mails by the steamship *De Soto*, hence for Havana and New-Orleans, will close at the Post-office on Tuesday, Sept. 27, at 11½ o'clock.

The Times in Europe.

Messrs. Lansing, Baldwin & Co., American Bankers, No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris, with whom we have made arrangements for our European business, will receive subscriptions for the New-York Times for any length of time, and will also furnish single copies upon the receipt of the American mails. They are also authorized to receive Advertisements, at the regular rates of the paper, and to attend to all matters of business connected with the Times.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The screw-steamship *Borussia*, of the Hamburg line, having touched at Southampton on Sunday the 4th inst., arrived at this port yesterday morning. Her London advices are to the afternoon of Sept. 3, substantially four days later than those previously received. They are not of especial moment. The programme for the performances of the *Great Eastern* had been modified. Her departure from London was fixed for the 6th inst. when she would proceed to the Nore, there to have her compasses adjusted. Proceeding thence to Portland, (Eng.,) she would receive on board as many passengers as might offer for a trial trip that was to consume no more than three or four days Her departure for America was definitively set down for Thursday, Sept. 29, and on the 1st of November she is to leave Portland, (U. S.,) on her return to England. The Queen and Prince Consort had arrived at Balmoral on the 31st ult. Dr. Smethurst, whose conviction and death-sentence upon a charge of poisoning his sister-in-law had excited such general interest, had received a respite four days before that upon which the sentence was to be executed. A commutation was anticipated. The strike in the building trade was in rapid process of accommodation, and the workmen would resume their labors on the day succeeding the departure of the *Borussia*. The Conference at Zurich was still engaged in its deliberations, but there was much reason to believe that little had been accomplished, and that nothing decisive would result. So strong was this conviction, that the Paris *Bourse* was declining under its influence; and the Press, French and English, joined in the opinion that a Congress after all would be indispensable. From Italy the most important intelligence is of the formal opening of the National Assembly of the Legations; the commencement of hostilities on the part of the Papal troops, near Rimini; and the rumors that a Spanish contingent had been obtained to aid his Holiness; and that Count Cavour was about to resume office. Nothing of interest reaches us from Tuscany and the Duchies. The Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer *Northam*, a new and splendid vessel, had been lost in the Red Sea. The crew, passengers and mails were saved. The Liverpool Cotton market is reported firm; Breadstuffs as dull; Consols were quoted at 95⅜@95⅝.

The protracted delay in the arrival of the steamship *Persia*, which sailed on the 3d instant, from Liverpool, and should in ordinary circumstances have reached New-York on the 13th, has excited general but very unnecessary alarm. From the report of the screw-steamships *Kangaroo*, at Halifax, and *Borussia* at this port, it will be seen that the ocean for a fortnight past has been swept with incessant westerly gales, producing a tumultuous sea; and almost defeating the efforts of vessels as powerful as the Cunarder, but of half her bulk and tonnage, to make the transit. The *Kangaroo*, a vessel of diminutive size compared with the *Persia*, and, as a screw-steamer, lacking those wheel-houses and other top-hamper, which on the latter afford such matchless advantage for the attack of a head wind, was fifteen days in passing from Cork to Halifax, reaching the latter port with her coals exhausted. The usual time of the *Kangaroo* from Cork to New-York is but thirteen days. She is now five days overdue. The *Persia* doubtless sailed as usual. Our London files received from Southampton contain no mention of the substitution of any other steamer; and the agent of the line in this City declares a statement to the effect that the *Arabia* was to make the present trip is without foundation. The sixteenth day of the voyage closes this morning. Last year, two months later, but under precisely the same conditions of wind and weather, the *Persia* excited similar apprehensions by a protracted passage, and yet arrived safely at the close of her fifteenth day. Recalling these circumstances, and corroborating their testimony by the recollection of the multiplied precautions and securities against sea perils with which the *Persia* is peculiarly armed, very slight reason for alarm will be discovered. The vessel has in all probability consumed her coals in making head against baffling gales; and is now completing her voyage under sail.

From the Cape of Good Hope dates have reached us to July 23. The Colony was perfectly tranquil. The prorogation of Parliament occurred on July 8, after a session of more than six months in duration. Meetings had been generally held deploring the recall of Sir George Grey, the Governor.

A writer to the Brownsville *Flag*, dating at Monterey, on the 25th ult., recites the recent military operations in the Central States; and expresses serious doubts whether the Liberals, owing to divided counsels in the mangement of the army, will secure a triumph. Although ardent in the Liberal interest, he looks to the result of the opening campaign with apprehensions of the worst. A correspondent of a San Francisco paper writes from Mazatlan on the 27th of July, detailing the movements of Gen. Pesquiera, and the temptations that leader presents to American emigrants into Sonora. The departure of Col. Stone is said to be universally regretted.

The steamship *De Soto*, from Havana on the 19th inst., announces the publication in Cuba of a royal decree which gives to the inhabitants a nearer approach to popular representation than they have ever before enjoyed. The exact nature of the concessions is not stated. The health of Havana had greatly improved under the influence of a cool northerly wind, accompanied with rain. The market for both sugar and molasses was so dull as to preclude the possibility of giving exact quotations.

The Bostonians were deprived of a splendid *fête* on Saturday by the severity of the equinoctial storm. Extensive preparations had been made for the ceremony of inaugurating the Webster statue, which had been erected in front of the State-House, but the whole ceremonial had to be adjourned. Mr. Everett, who was the appointed orator on the occasion, delivered his address in the Music Hall. It will be found in our columns this morning.

A stabbing affray occurred in Boston on Saturday, the parties to which were the well-known Dr. J. C. Ayer and Mr. Fay, Secretary of the Middlesex Mills Company. Some words passed relative to the financial affairs of the Company, when Dr. Ayer stabbed Mr. Fay, inflicting a wound which it is feared may prove serious.

Several serious conflagrations occurred on Saturday, at the East and elsewhere. At East Attleborough, Mass., the entire manufacturing quarter of the town was destroyed by a fire which broke out in the store of H. N. Daggett & Co. The loss is estimated at $75,000, and some three hundred operatives, working in the factories, are thrown out of employment. At Nashua, N. H., several small shops were totally destroyed, and the Universalist Church partly burnt; loss $10,000. At Troy, N. Y., the brick building on Ida Hill, belonging to the estate of Benj. Marshall, was burnt, with all its contents; loss $25,000. At Easton, Pa., the stables attached to the United States Hotel were burned, with twelve horses belonging to Dan Rice's Circus. At Portland, Me., a part of the Lewiston Bagging Company's warehouse was destroyed; loss $20,000.

Another mail-robber, giving the name of James Chamberlain, has been arrested at Kalamazoo, Mich. It has been ascertained that some two hundred letters were rifled by him. He is in jail at Kalamazoo, awaiting his trial.

In the Telegraph Injunction case at Boston, of Johnson and Zabriskie against the American Telegraph Company, argument was heard on Saturday, and the decision of the Court reserved until to-morrow (Tuesday).

The Rev. Theodore Parker writes from Neufchatel, Aug. 23, that his bodily health was improving, but his voice was nearly gone. He is taking active out-door exercise.

The difficulty at the Bergen Tunnel continued until a late hour yesterday, the violent storm of Saturday favoring the rioters, and rendering it difficult to procure the necessary assistance to clear the track. The mob were between two and three hundred strong, and defied the civil and military authorities, and scouted the friendly advice of their own priest. Brigadier-General Hatfield, with a force of some one hundred and fifty men, finally succeeded in arresting some sixty of the most active among the leaders of the disturbance, who were locked up in Hudson jail. The track was then cleared of obstructions, and order was restored. The mails and trains will now run as usual, a force being kept on the ground to guard against the recurrence of the disorder.

The equinoctial storm began on Friday night, the wind having prevailed from the eastward during Thursday, with signs of a heavy blow. The gale did not reach its height, however, until Saturday afternoon, although the rain fell in torrents throughout the night and during the day. The steamers were prevented from leaving, vessels dragged their anchors in the North River, trees and awnings were blown down in this City, and a new building in Duane-street was demolished by the force of the storm—the roof of an adjoining house being broken in, and a person named Vanderhall having his leg broken. The tides were unusually high, and many of the cellars on the water fronts were flooded.

In accordance with the Registry Law, passed by the last Legislature, the Supervisors will convene in the City Hall at 11 o'clock this forenoon for the purpose of balloting for three Inspectors for each Election District in the City. This business is looked upon as important by the politicians.

The plan for redistricting the City, by creating thirty additional Election Districts (thereby making the whole number 203) and changing the boundaries of nearly all the others, which was adopted some time since by the Board of Aldermen, was concurred in on Saturday evening by the Board of Councilmen at a special meeting called for that purpose. All the Democratic members—thirteen in number—were present and voted Aye, and all the Republican members were absent except Mr Townsend, who voted in the negative.

The Tammany General Committee had a special meeting on Saturday evening, and took measures for the selection of three persons for each District whose names are to be submitted to the Supervisors for Registers in their respective Districts. Similar action was taken some time since by the Republican Ward Associations.

The report of the City Inspector continues to exhibit a decrease in the weekly bills of mortality The whole number of deaths last week was but 481, against 558 the week previous, showing a decrease of 77. According to the nativity table 358 were natives of the United States, 82 of Ireland, 19 of Germany, and the remainder of various foreign countries.

In the case of Ella Burns, on Saturday, the return to the writ was produced and the Relator then traversed it and the proceedings were thereupon adjourned till Tuesday of next week, when proofs will be taken.

The severe rain-storm on Saturday seriously impeded business. About 2,000 bales, cotton, however, found buyers at uniform prices. Flour was inactive, though not materially altered in value. Wheat was dull and lower. Corn was very scarce and quiet. Groceries were lightly dealt in. A moderate inquiry prevailed for Provisions. Hay, Hops, Seeds, Metals, Oils and Tallow were sparingly purchased. Common Resin and Spirits Turpentine were in request. Freights were quite dull.

Non-Arrival of the Persia.

The mails received by the steamship *Borussia*, which reached this port yesterday, make it quite certain that the steamer *Persia*, of the Cunard line, left England on her appointed day of sailing, and will therefore very naturally increase the anxiety to which her non-arrival has already given birth. The *Persia* having sailed on the day before the *Borussia* left Southampton, is now, consequently, in the sixteenth day of her voyage. As she has never made so long a trip before since her first passage across the Atlantic, and enjoys a very high reputation for speed and regularity of performance at sea, it is a mere matter of course that no little uneasiness should be felt in regard to the possible causes of the delay. This uneasiness, however, representatives of the Cunard Company in this City, we have reason to believe, do not share. And it should be remembered that the gales which drove the *Kangaroo* but the other day into Halifax, may well have overtaken the *Persia* and driven her out of her course, without at all disabling her. Doubts have been frequently and commonly enough expressed as to the staunchness of this swift and splendid vessel; but it can hardly be thought probable that so thorough a seaman as her commander is known to be would have continued so long to countenance by his reputation, or that the Cunard Company would have systematically risked the high character they have so honorably won, by recommending to public patronage an ocean steamer in regard to which any question of her safety and seaworthiness could with the least shadow of reason have been raised. Whatever surmises, therefore, may be indulged as to the cause of this unusual detention of the *Persia*, the hypothesis of any accident to the vessel or her machinery, of a nature seriously to imperil the precious lives committed to her keeping, need not as yet be brought forward. Most devoutly do we trust that the matter may be speedily explained on the arrival of the ship herself. But the simple circumstance that so slight a thing as the protraction of a voyage from Europe three or four days beyond its expected duration should have excited public discussion, and given rise to all sorts of vague apprehensions, while it illustrates with signal force the marvelous degree of perfection to which our system of oceanic communication has been brought, carries with it also a wholesome moral lesson for the commu[illegible] has been bridged, but it has not been conquered; nor is it likely to be.

Our Circumlocution Offices.

There is a popular notion afloat that circumlocution offices are the special property of foreign nations,—and that the art and mystery of knowing how *not* to do things, has not yet been introduced into this new and happy Republic. We are supposed to be a specially energetic people,—needing only to discover what ought to be done, and proceeding forthwith, with miraculous vigor and dispatch, to do it.

The belief does us injustice. We may not be yet quite up to our British brethren in the sublime art of defeating public projects by procrastination and circumlocution:—but we are making good progress in that direction, and as we are yet young and growing, our chance of surpassing them in this, as we have already done in so many other arts, is reasonably good. Our City Government is a splendid example of an achievement in this direction. Every one who has watched its movement, knows that while it is almost wholly inefficient for good, its power of doing *nothing* is absolutely prodigious. More than a year ago the cupola of our City Hall was burned. If private property had been thus damaged, thirty days would have been quite sufficient for all repairs;—but our City Government has been diligently at work for over a year, and has not yet struck the first blow toward the work. First came a joint Committee to consider whether the work should be done at all or not;—after some months of cogitation they decided that it should. The Common Council next passed an ordinance, by slow degrees, inviting proposals,—and after this had been approved by the Mayor, they were duly solicited by public advertisement. On the 19th of August the bids were opened,—the Street Commissioner approved, the lowest on the list, and the bidder's securities were submitted to the Comptroller, and by him pronounced satisfactory. On the 5th of September this was reported to the Common Council, by which body it has still to be approved:—and three meetings have since been held without any action whatever on the subject. It will be very easy, and not at all unusual, for that body to postpone the consideration of the matter for some weeks to come, until the cold weather sets in, when no man can work, and thus throw the whole matter over to the next Common Council, and so delay the repairs for still another year. Who will say, after this, that our circumlocution office is not quite as efficient as that of the most hoary monarchy in the old world?

One other instance illustrates the matter still further. Some months since the Common Council ordered Beekman-street to be carried across the Park. All the requisite formalities were duly and painfully gone through with:—proposals were invited and bids sent in for doing the work. But the charter requires that these bids shall be opened *in presence* of the Comptroller,—in order that no undue advantage may be obtained by one bidder over another. At this point our Comptroller announces to the world that in his judgment Beekman-street ought not to be carried across the Park:—and he refuses, therefore, to lend his presence to the opening of the bids, and thus stops the progress of the work. It can scarcely be necessary to say that the Comptroller has nothing whatever to do with the merit of the work,—that it was none of his business whether the street ought to cross the Park or not, and that his action is simply a refusal to perform one of his plainest and most imperative duties. We take it for granted that the Courts will at once issue a *mandamus*, if application be made therefor, to compel him to perform his official duty in this matter: but that will cause still further delay.

The whole thing shows how many facilities are afforded by our charter for retarding and defeating public business. Would it not be well for our Legislature to provide means for *doing* something, instead of furnishing facilities for stopping everything? It is not easy to do all that the proper government of so great a City requires, without clothing somebody with power to act. We ought either to abandon the form and the pretext of a Government, or else give to it something of reality.

The Great Eastern.

The leviathan of steamers, it will be seen, has postponed her day of sailing, and also the day of her trial trip. She is now announced to sail on the 17th, which was Saturday last, for an excursion of two or three days, and to start on the 29th,—a week from Thursday,—for Portland. This delay is probably occasioned by a desire to complete her equipment before leaving. Her engines were finished and had been put in motion before the 20th of last month; her main saloon and most of the extra first-class state-rooms were also completed and supplied with their furniture. The cabins for the first-class passengers were in a less forward state, and the second class rooms were very incomplete. The first announcements were made cautiously;—she was advertised to sail "on *or about* the 15th of September;"—and it has now been found necessary to delay her departure a fortnight after this date.

The coming, whenever it may take place, will be one of the most interesting and important events of the age. None who have visited her doubt for a moment that, so far as mechanical structure and sea-going qualities are concerned, she will be a perfect success. She is furnished with both paddle-wheels and a screw propeller, the former driven by two powerful engines, and the latter by another:—she is long and sharp, and has *five* masts for carrying sails:—it is scarcely extravagant, therefore, to predict that she will make the passage in any event in seven days, and, with favorable winds, which, at this season, however, she can scarcely expect, in six. Her motion even in rough weather must be much less than that of any other vessel ever built, and her provisions for comfort have absolutely nothing to be desired. Her extra first-class passengers have spacious bed-rooms, with private sitting-rooms of very good size adjoining, in which their meals can be served,—and they can live as retired and in every way as well as at any of our first-class hotels.

Whether she will prove as successful financially and commercially is quite another thing. Her expenses must be enormous, and she cannot always rely upon obtaining either a full cargo or a full list of passengers. All these things, however, can only be decisively settled by actual experiment. Her builder, Mr. J. Scott Russell, is to come to this country in her upon her first voyage.

The most intense interest will naturally be felt in the result of this experiment. We see that she is to remain on this side the water until the 1st of November, which is the day fixed for her return. Whether she will remain during the whole interval at Portland, or visit this City, we are not yet informed.

[illegible] HASTY INFERENCES.—The New-York correspondent of the Richmond *Enquirer* is quite sure that the influence of the Times has been secured for Douglas in the Presidential canvass, because we procured a full report of his Columbus speech *by telegraph*. What a profound logician he must be. According to his method of reasoning, our "influence" must have been secured for every one of the prominent candidates for the Presidency, for we have always published their speeches indiscriminately. Partisans seem to be constitutionally unable to understand how a journal can be independent in politics, and render equal and exact justice to all parties. Our object is to make a newspaper,—one to which intelligent men of all parties may go, and on which they may rely, for full, prompt and accurate intelligence of everything which occurs in any part of the country or the world. If Gov. Wise should ever make a speech likely to be interesting enough to warrant the expense, and it should not make over *forty* columns, the Times would undoubtedly telegraph it from Richmond:—but it would be hardly fair to infer that we were in favor of him for the Presidency. Why, we even publish Mr. Buchanan's Messages—yet no one has yet alleged that an influence had been "secured" for his renomination.

Principles vs. Chronometers.—It was generally supposed that Ex-Mayor Wood went to Syracuse for the purpose of testing the principles of the party in this State. It was expected that he would secure the introduction of a resolution denouncing Douglas and his principles, and that he would be supported by the Hards, and have the sympathy of the South for any delegation he might take to the Charleston Convention. The course which he did adopt was therefore a great relief to his opponents. He abandoned the question of principle altogether, and staked his entire fortune on the comparative accuracy of watches. The whole force of Hards were so alarmed and disgusted by this operation that they rushed forthwith into the ranks of his opponents, and Wood was left alone with his time-piece.

Amusements.

All the City theatres and places of amusement are now in full operation, reaping the fruits of that extraordinary harvest of strangers which the hotels barely succeed in housing. First on the list is the *Academy of Music*, where a short season is being conducted with immense vigor. The very powerful company at that house enables the management to announce no less than five performances this week, opening to-night with Donizetti's "Poliuto"—a work which has obtained a decided success, and which possesses in a marked degree all the popular elements of clear melody, bold dramatic effects, and opportunity for display. Madame Cortesi is heard to great advantage in this work, and is excellently supported by Signors Brignoli and Amodio.

Those who prefer the drama will find themselves amply provided for at *Laura Keene's Theatre*. The new comedy called "The World and the Stage" is the attraction. The muse of the establishment dilates on its merits in a way that can scarcely be overlooked. We need only add that good acting is sure to reward the visitor to this house. A little higher up town is Mr. Stuart's "*Winter Garden*"—an establishment without an equal in all that is light, elegant, convenient and well ordered. The ample stage at this house enables the manager to produce certain scenic effects of singular beauty which have never before been attempted. For the rest, there is an admirable version of Mr. Dickens' "Cricket on the Hearth," acted by a company of artists of the first class. At *Niblo's Garden* the Ravels enter on the last week but one of their engagement, and play in two of their best pieces. At the *New Bowery* Theatre (the youngest of our eastern establishments) the performances consist of about a dozen dramas, four or five pantomimes, a few farces and a burlesque or two. Messrs. Fox & Lingard are determined to give their patrons enough for their money. At *Wood's Minstrels* the best minstrelsy can be heard, and at *Barnum's Museum* there is ample provision for the curious, and a substantial dish for those dramatically disposed.

FROM HAVANA.

HEALTH OF THE CITY—STATE OF THE MARKETS—EXCHANGE.

The United States Mail steamship *De Soto*, J. D. Bulloch, Commander, from New Orleans *via* Havana, arrived yesterday morning, having left the latter place on the evening of the 13th. She brings little of interest from Havana.

A Royal Decree had been published in the official paper of the island, which gives the inhabitants nearer approach to popular representation than they have hitherto possessed.

A northerly wind (with rain) had been blowing for the last twenty-four hours, rendering the atmosphere cool and pleasant. The public health had wonderfully improved, in fact there was scarcely any sickness.

The sugar market was so stagnant as to preclude the possibility of giving quotations. The same may be said of molasses. Freights without improvement. Exchanges very dull. On London, 14@15 per cent. premium; on New-York, 3 to 5 per cent. premium; on New-Orleans, 4 per cent. premium, short sight.

Conflagrations.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN EAST ATTLEBOROUGH, MASS.—THREE HUNDRED PERSONS THROWN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT.

A disastrous fire occurred at 3½ o'clock on Saturday morning at East Attleborough, Mass., on the line of the Boston and Providence Railroad. It caught in a large new building occupied by H. N. Daggett & Co., near the dépôt. There was no engine in the town, and the flames spread rapidly, consuming the Daggett building, the jewelry establishments of Everett, Dean & Co. and Hayward & Briggs, the carriage factory of George Bradley, hoop-skirt factory of Wm. Blackington & Co., and other manufacturing concerns. The business part of the town was destroyed, and some three hundred operatives thrown out of employment. The Boston *Traveller* says:

> There is an insurance of $6,000 on the Steam Power Company's building, and $3,000 on the stock. The other items of insurance are yet so difficult of access, and the accounts so indefinite, that we forbear to give them until we can get a corrected list.
>
> The whole loss is roughly estimated at $75,000. All the buildings are leveled, so that there is literally left not one stone upon another. The stock of the various establishments was very large, the proprietors having made their purchases for the Fall and Winter.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Boston, Sunday, Sept. 18.

The loss by fire in Attleborough was $70,000, and is covered by insurance to the amount of $50,000, all in New-England offices.

FIRE AT NASHUA, N. H.—LOSS $10,000

A fire occurred at Nashua, N. H., on Friday night, Sept. 16, breaking out in the stables of Thomas Sullivan, and spreading rapidly. The sufferers were N. H. Woods, livery-stable; Woodward & Co., blacksmiths, and the Universalist Church, the latter being nearly destroyed; the organ was saved. The burnt buildings were mostly located on High-street. The total loss is $10,000. Insurances not stated.

FIRE AT TROY, N. Y.—LOSS $25,000.

At Mroy, on Saturday morning, the large brick building on Ida Hill, owned by the estate of Benjamin Marshall, and occupied by the Troy Hosiery Company and Empire Machine Company, was partially destroyed by fire. The building was filled with goods and valuable machinery, and the loss is estimated at $25,000—insured in the following Companies: Continental, N. Y.; Fulton, N. Y.; Franklin, Philadelphia; Liverpool and London; Mechanics, Brooklyn; and Phenix, Hartford. The fire originated in consequence of one of the hands putting a quantity of cotton in the stove.

FIRE AT EASTON, PENN.—TWELVE CIRCUS HORSES BURNT.

At Easton, Penn., on Saturday, the stables attached to the United States Hotel, in this village, were burned this morning, and twelve of Dan Rice's circus horses were smothered to death. Loss about $5,000. The fire was caused by the bursting of a fluid lamp. The hotel received but trifling injury.

FIRE AT PORTLAND, ME.—LOSS $20,000.

On Saturday, the warehouse of the Lewiston Bagging Company, at Portland, Me., was partially destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at $20,000.

The Cape of Good Hope.

PUBLIC TRANQUILITY—ADJOURNMENT OF THE COLONIAL PARLIAMENT—THE RECALL OF GOV. GREY.

By the arrival of the British mail steamer at Southampton, we receive advices from the Cape to July 23.

Tranquility reigns throughout the frontier and the States beyond.

The Cape Parliament was prorogued on the 8th of July, after sitting 144 days. Among recent decisions it declined to annex British Kaffraria to the colony.

The principal topic of news is the recall of Sir George Grey, the Governor. Meetings have been held and resolutions passed regretting his departure. The feeling of disappointment and regret at Sir George's recall seemed to be generally entertained, and the journals of the colony publish lengthy articles on the subject.

We are under obligations to the Boston *Evening Gazette* for a copy of Mr. Everett's oration, delivered at the dedication of the Webster Statue.

THE ERIE RAILROAD RIOT.

Disturbances on Saturday and Sunday.

Obstructions of the Road---Delay of the Trains and Mails.

THE MILITARY AGAIN CALLED OUT.

Fight Between the Rioters and the Police

SIXTY MEN ARRESTED.

ORDER RESTORED AND THE TRACK CLEARED.

The scenes of riot and disorder which took place two years ago this Fall upon the Erie Railroad tunnel, at Bergen Hill, have been repeated during the past three days, occasioned, as in the former instance, by the failure of the contractor to fulfill his engagements with the workmen by promptly paying them at the time agreed. The custom has been to pay the men monthly. A store was established near the works by Mr. Seymour, the contractor, whence the workmen were permitted to draw supplies for their families. The alleged inferior quality of the provisions, and the exorbitant prices charged for them, were cause of much dissatisfaction; while the real difficulty is stated, by the other side, to be, that many of the boarding-house keepers kept liquor for sale, which absorbed the earnings of the men, and left their families needy. To prevent this abuse, Mr. Seymour recently refused to stop the liquor bills out of the wages of the men, and gave notice that in future he should not pay them. This step naturally excited against him strong opposition among a class of persons who had great influence over the less intelligent portion of the workmen, and when their pay was not forthcoming, they were easily incited to violent measures.

The embarrassments of the Erie Railroad Company have recently put it out of their power to negotiate the bonds of the Long Dock Company, by which the contractor had been enabled to raise the money with which to carry on the works; but until recently, whatever other faults have been chargeable to the contractor, the Company applaud him for the energy he has displayed in pushing forward the work of excavation. About a thousand men are employed, who occupy shanties near the shafts, in the outskirts of Hudson City. The work is of the most laborious and exhausting character. It is performed under ground, and the men, when they emerge from the different shafts, appear like the laborers in collieries in England coming out of the mines. Their pay is one dollar per day. Dependent solely upon their scanty earnings, the slightest interruption in the receipt of their wages causes them serious embarrassment, and in many cases much suffering. These troubles are enhanced by the approach of the cool season, when it is necessary for them to furnish extra clothing and fuel for their families.

Considerations of this kind have had great effect in mollifying public indignation against their lawless acts, and prevented the authorities and the military, yesterday, from proceeding to extreme measures in putting them down. The damage to the Company is immense, not only by the interruption of their business, but in the sense of insecurity which it begets in the public mind. All the trains have been stopped for three days; the cattle trains have had to be discharged, and brought to the city by a circuitous and expensive route; passengers by thousands have been suddenly interrupted in their journey, at serious inconvenience and expense; and the United States Mails have been detained.

The 15th of September was the day fixed upon for paying the men, but not being able to secure the means, Mr. Seymour went among the men and promised them a month's pay on the 1st of October. The better portion of the laborers acceded to the arrangement, and were willing to go on, but another portion, and, it is said, those who had the least money due them, said they would have their pay or stop the trains. Mr. Seymour went to Mr. Marsh, the Receiver of the road, and represented the state of affairs, and several meetings of the Board of Directors were held, but without coming to any satisfactory arrangement. He next called or Mr. Burdell, the Vice-President of the Company, and stated that he could get along with $5,400. This amount Mr. Burdell raised, and paid over to Mr. Seymour, with the express understanding that it was for paying off the men. It is supposed, however, that other uses were made of the money. Getting no satisfaction, the disaffection of the men grew more general, and on Friday it broke out into open riot. They placed obstructions upon the track a short distance beyond the turn-out of the Northern New-Jersey road, so that the Erie road only should be affected by their acts. The rioters gathered to the number of 250 near the slaughter-house, and kept watch lest these obstructions should be removed. The western trains as they arrived were warned of their danger by a flag-man, who was sent a mile beyond the obstructions, for that purpose. The track was not torn up; but four dirt-carts were placed up it, one being capsized, and a large platform car switched off. Believing that the Roman Catholic priest could have some influence, he was induced to try his persuasions, but they replied to him that "they wanted their money." The remonstrances of some of the principal workmen, and of Mr. Taylor, the Agent of the Road, were equally unavailing, and the rioters held undisputed possession of the track. The Sheriff, whose duty it was to call out the military, was not to be found. In this emergency, Mayor Collard, of Hudson City, took the responsibility of making a requisition for troops. On Saturday morning the following orders were issued:

Headquarters Hudson Brigade,
Hoboken, Sept. 17, 1857.

To Col. D. S. Gregory, Second Regiment—You are hereby directed to assemble your command, armed and equipped, at the County Court House in Hudson City, this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Mayor Collard, of that city, in apprehension of a riot by the laborers of the Erie Railroad Company, has called upon me for assistance. You will use all necessary dispatch, and provide your command with the required ammunition.

JAS. T. HATFIELD, Brig. Gen.

Headquarters Hudson Brigade,
Hoboken, Sept. 17, 1859.

To Col. Alex. Shaler, First Regiment:

You are hereby directed to assemble your command, armed and equipped, and report at the County Court House, Hudson City, this afternoon at 3 o'clock. The Mayor of Hudson City is apprehensive of a riot of laborers of the Erie Railroad Company, and has called upon me for assistance. You will make all necessary arrangements, and provide your command with the necessary ammunition.

JAMES T. HATFIELD, Brigadier-General.

Notwithstanding the day was one of the stormiest that has occurred for months, this order was promptly responded to, and by 3 o'clock the troops began to assemble. They consisted of the First Regiment, Major Bohnstead commanding, of detachments of the Highwood Guard; National Guard of Hoboken, Hudson Rifles and Hudson County Artillery, (two pieces,) and the Second Regiment, Col. D. S. Gregory, Jr., commanding, consisting of the Independence Guard, Washington Guard, Greenville Guard and Close Light Guard. The whole force, however, did not exceed about 150 men. The force occupied the Court-house, awaiting orders.

About 3 o'clock P. M., W. C. Taylor, with a force of some 50 men, started from Jersey City, with a view of clearing the track, and proceeded to within sight of the rioters, who began to shout and defy the force. They also rushed towards the train, which backed down and remained at the junction. Mayor Collard, of Hudson City; Father Vanetta, the Roman Catholic Priest at Hudson City; Mr. Burdell, Vice-President of the Company; Lawyer Jackson, and others, went to the rioters, and each in turn endeavored to dissuade them from their course. The Priest was unable to pacify them, and little attention was paid to the Mayor. Mr. Burdell explained to them that the Erie Railroad was not responsible for the conduct of the Contractor, and told them he had been paid the money which he demanded ($5,400) on Thursday, to satisfy the men. After waiting for an hour to get some favorable indications from the mob, the Mayor read the riot act, which was responded to by shouts of derision and defiance. They would all "die on the battle-field, before they would give up—they might as well be shot as to starve to death."

Expecting the military would be immediately marched to their support, the Mayor and his friends now returned to the cars, drenched and chilled by the rain, where he soon received a note from Mayor Hatfield as follows:—

"Mayor Collard: I have received your request, but in consideration of the night, and the smallness of the force that has as yet assembled in the Court House, I think it would be impolitic to attempt any demonstration to-night. May I see you at the Court House as soon as you can come, and we will consult together.

J. T. HATFIELD, Brigadier-General.

Hereupon a consultation was held by Mr. Taylor, the Mayor, and the members of the City Government, when it was decided to postpone further attempts to clear the track until morning, and amid the hoots and howls of the rioters, the train slowly retreated to Jersey City. The troops remained snugly ensconced at the Court House.

MEETING OF CITIZENS.

At Hoboken a meeting was held by the citizens upon the subject of the disturbances at the Tunnel, and speeches were made by various persons upon the rights and wrongs involved in the outbreak, and the following resolutions were adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That although we respond to the call of the Mayor of Hudson City, and indorse the action of his Honor the Mayor of our city in ordering out the militia of the county to enforce obedience to the laws of our State, we, nevertheless, taking into consideration the necessities of the workmen engaged in the Bergen tunnel strike, regard it as the duty of every good citizen to contribute towards supplying their immediate wants.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the Chair to ascertain the wants of the workmen.

Resolved, That the committee report to-morrow morning, at 10 o'clock, when a subscription will be taken up for the above purpose.

Messrs. John Davis, Rensselaer Havens and John G. Gear were appointed a committee in accordance with the above resolutions.

SUNDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

A clear sky and a bright sun succeeded the gloomy storm of the preceeding day and night, and the railroad folks again addressed themselves to the work of clearing the track. The train left Jersey City at eight o'clock, with a car load of workmen, and stopped at the Bergen turn out. As soon as the troops had refreshed themselves, the order to form was given, and the whole force was drawn up in front of the Court House. Gen. Hatfield addressed a few words to them, upon the unpleasant nature of the duties they were called upon to perform; enforced the necessity of strict obedience to orders, to act with decision, but without rashness, avoiding all conversation in the ranks, and waiting strictly for the word of command. The order to load was then given, and the jingle of the iron ramrods as the ball cartridges were driven home, suggested the possibility of unpleasant consequences. There was a large crowd of lookers-on, and some affected merriment was observed among the sympathizers with the rioters. "Dan Welsh," who had been locked up by order of Mayor Collard for instigating to riot, showed his face at the grating of the jail window, near by, when he was recognized by Sheriff Beatty, who took the occasion to address some funny remarks to him, and paid him a personal visit in his cell. About 9½ o'clock the military were ready to move and took up the line of march in the following order:

Company of Cavalry
Artillery (two brass pieces, with twelve men.)
Col. Gregory, Priest Vanetta, and General Hatfield.
Washington Guard, (Capt. Spear.)
National Guard, (Capt. Van Houten.)
Highwood Guard.
Close Guard.
Greenville Guard, (Capt. Lillendahl.)
Hoboken Rifles.
Independence Guard of Jersey City, (Capt. Grain.)

At the junction the two brass cannon were mounted upon the platform car, pointing forward, with ten artillery men. This was pushed ahead of the locomotive, the baggage and two passenger cars containing the Police of Hudson City, and Sappers, under Mr. Taylor. The whole force, including the horse, formed on the west side of the train, in which order they moved slowly forward at the word of command. While these preparations had been going on, the mob had all the time been gathering strength and boldness; and, at the approach of the train, with the two cannon gaping upon them from the platform car, instead of scattering to their retreats as some predicted they would do, they set up a defiant howl, and moved toward the train. The banks on each side of the cut overlooked the whole scene, and were occupied by spectators, some five thousand in number. The roofs of the slaughter-house, and of the shanty near the scene of the disturbance, were also covered with men and boys, who, had clambered up to get a good view of the proceedings.

The rioters brandished their clubs, and shouted to each other to "Come on." One of the party had a sword in his hand, with which he flourished defiance to the enemy, and beckoned on his forces. The locomotive had now reached the main body of the rioters, when the priest stepped forward and began to address the mob. His appearance, however, was the signal for a universal yell, which soon drowned his voice. The force then moved slowly forward, but the rioters threw themselves in front of the locomotive, tossing bars of railroad iron across the track and blocking the wheels with couplings and heavy stones, uttering, all the time, the most terrible threats against any one who should attempt to remove them. Mr. Taylor and Mayor Collard, with the assistance of some of the Police, began to throw the obstructions off the track, when a squabble took place, and several blows were struck by the rioters. Mr. Pease, a policeman, received a heavy blow from a club, which cut open his right eyebrow, and for a moment appeared to stun him. The blood flowed down his face, and for an instant a bloody scene appeared imminent.

The rioters, however, got the advantage, the military making no demonstrations to force them away. In fact, the presence of so many spectators rendered it impossible to charge, or fire upon the mob, without shooting them also. After some fifteen minutes spent in this way, the military marched ahead of the locomotive, leaving a space of thirty or forty feet, which the rioters instantly occupied, throwing back the iron rails and rocks which had been removed a moment before. One man, who had ventured to assist in taking something from the track, was chased up the bank, and the last seen of him he was running for dear life, with some half dozen men in pursuit.

The troops now faced about and closed up the space between themselves and the locomotive, when the mob began to harangue them upon the injustice of keeping them out of their money.

Brown, one of the bosses, now mounted the platform car, and, taking off his hat, addressed his fellow-workmen, repeating the old story about Seymour, which produced no result. The Sheriff then tried what he could do, telling the men they would be paid. He concluded by asking them if Mr. Seymour himself should appear there, and promise to pay them on the first of the month, if they would be satisfied. "No, no," cried a hundred voices. "We wouldn't trust him for the price of a box of matches." "But you can have all you want out of the store," said the Sheriff. "We want our money," cried the mob, with an oath. The locomotive now backed down, leaving the platform and guns in front. The mob followed up, and threw obstructions on the track. Mr. Taylor appealed to the citizens to volunteer to assist him to take the obstructions off. No one responded—the service was too hazardous. Big rocks were rolled upon the track—the rioters had possession, and the troops were ordered to retire.

A parley was now held, which occupied half an hour, when the troops again formed and advanced. The mode of warfare had been changed. One by one the ringleaders were seized and confined in the baggage car. A rush was made to rescue the prisoners, but in a short time the mob were demoralized—a panic had seized upon them, and they ran away. Over 40 of the principal actors, however, were arrested and confined, their limbs being strongly tied to guard against escape. By 3 o'clock the whole track was clear, and the train on its way back with the prisoners. They were marched between the soldiers, and locked up in the jail at Hudson City.

The following are their names:

Jeremiah O'Brien, John Nichols, Edward Riley Barney Brennan, Henry Dugan, John Driscoll, Edward Callahan, Mars Shehan, Patrick Woods, Michael McAndrews, Jeremiah Caylor, J. R. McDermott, Martin Rile, Robert Sutter, James Gunoy, J. Linnest, John Commeford, James Kelly, Patrick Shay, Jacob Eton, Michael Lyon, Thomas Noonan, Michael Welsh, John Murphy, Cyrus McCarty, Wm. Farrell, Wm. Patricks, Edward McBride, David Ambrose, Dennis Hay, Henry Dixon, John McCabe, Patrick McCabe, William Holmes, Patrick Smith, John Kirkpatrick, (would probably be discharged,) Michael Henry, Jacot Claus, Daniel Daly, Thos. Masterson, Samuel H. Halden.

Later from the Scene.

SEVENTEEN MORE ARRESTS—THE TRACK CLEARED.

In the course of a half an hour after the rioters who had been arrested during the day had been lodged in the County Jail, Mayor Collard received information that the rioters were reorganizing, and bent upon obstructing the road again. Orders were immediately given to Gen. Hatfield, who at the time had the military in readiness at the Five Corners, and he at once formed them in line and marched to the shanties located on the western side of the hill. On arriving at the Sagamore House, the military surrounded it, while the Police searched the inside. They succeeded in taking one man named Thomas Haley. He was immediately placed under arrest, and the military again took up their line of march, followed by the crowd, numbering two thousand men to several shanties, where they came to a halt. Here the greatest confusion took place. The crowd blockaded the various passage-ways, and hooted and yelled like a party of wild men. The military were greatly annoyed, and notwithstanding repeated orders given by the officers for the crowd to keep back, they refused to do so. The police officers, after searching a half a dozen of the shanties, succeeded in arresting Con Callahan, Owen Donnelly, Mike Moore, John Doyle, Manus O'Donnell and James Brady. As one of the officers was going up stairs, one of the rioters raised an axe and threatened to split his head. He was, however, suddenly brought to terms by the drawing of a revolver. The prisoners were tied together, and taken in charge by the military. After passing over stone walls, rail fences, and ditches, they again came up to another small patch of shanties, and after making diligent search arrested John Dougherty, John Seely, Wm. McCarthy, John Glennin, Peter Sullivan, Michael Donnelly, John Kelly, John Stewart, and John Murphy, all of whom were recognized by the officers as being engaged in obstructing the road during the morning. The greater portion of the rioters were informed that the military were again coming, and as soon as the military appeared they ran helter-skelter down the hill, hooting and yelling, and secreted themselves in the woods at the right of the slaughter-house. As it was getting late, the prisoners were marched to the County jail, where they were locked up.

Shortly after 7 o'clock, Mr. Riddle, one of the officers of the road, ascertained that the men intended to blockade the road during the night, and asked Gen. Hatfield to station a company on the ground during the night; but the military having been up two days and a night, and having cleared the track, the General thought it was no more than right they should be relieved. He however promised that if their services were required, they would be in readiness. The military companies were accordingly dismissed. A strong police force will be stationed on the ground during the night.

As the military were proceeding to the Court-house, Mr. Gibbs, a gentleman doing business on Broadway, near the corner of Broome-street, was set upon by a gang of seven of the rioters, and severely injured. He received a cut over the left eye, and was injured about the body. The party made good their escape.

The rioters will be taken to-morrow morning before one of the magistrates of Hudson City, at the County Court-house, where they will receive an examination. Mayor Collard has also given the Police strict orders to arrest all the rioters who are known to have been on the ground during the morning.

At 10 o'clock P. M. everything was quiet, and there were no signs of further disturbance. A police force numbering twenty-five men were on the ground, and reported that the workmen had retired to their shanties.

Two stock trains arrived towards night, and several passenger trains left Jersey City during the evening.

THE GALE OF SATURDAY.

ITS EFFECTS IN THE CITY AND IN THE HARBOR.

Several Buildings Injured—Trees Uprooted—Vessels Drag their Anchors and Two Schooners Ashore.

The ravages of the equinoctial storm which commenced so furiously Friday afternoon, and made Saturday hideous with its howlings, were not, so far as we have yet learned, of a very serious character. It was a barking dog that did not bite, or, at least, took hold so gently that no one is much the worse for the encounter. On Friday, a cold northeasterly wind whistled through the City, summoning up the storm; every friend who stopped you in the street looked weatherwise, and prognosticated rain; the sky was dark and cloudy, and "Heaven's own blue" descended upon the spirits of men. Tailors and bootmakers alone, of all mankind, wore smiling faces, and talked cheerfully, for they measured many a customer for great coats and thick boots, and sold the ready-made article, without measure, to myriads of shivering applicants. Everybody seemed convinced that Winter was about to set in. When the rain came it fell briskly and steadily, and it continued without cessation until yesterday morning. Saturday was a dismal day. Those who could stay in the house congratulated themselves that they were enabled to do so, and staid there. Those who were compelled to sally forth, armed with stout umbrellas,—if they had them and were wise—and gained their destinations not entirely saturated, only by dint of much skillful manœuvring. The cars and the stages were crowded all day long, yet none so full but that there was always "room for one more." One point must have struck everybody, one that never struck anybody before in this metropolis during an Equinoctial storm; we had a rainy day that was not a muddy one. There were puddles of rain-water, not few nor far between, in many of the ill-paved streets up town, and the gutters were running-streams, but dirt, one of the ingredients of mud, was not plentiful,—thanks to the City Inspector,—and with all the water that fell while the storm lasted, the streets yesterday were bone dry; the rain water, instead of mingling with dirt on the surface, flowed down into the sewers without obstruction, or sunk into the ground beneath the pavement.

Many trees—some of them large ones—were uprooted by the storm, signs and shutters were blown down—but we have heard of no serious injury to any one from this cause. The wall of a building not yet completed, in Duane-street, was blown over upon a tenement house full of people, adjoining, several of the occupants of which were injured, but none of them fatally. The casualty occurred at 1½ P. M., at which time the gale was at its height. It blew from the East directly against the brick side-wall of the marble front building No. 144 Duane-street, one of five new five-story warehouses, all alike, about half completed, belonging to Messrs. BENKHARD & HUTTON. The wall had been carried up to the full height of the building, while the floor beams and marble front were in their places only as far as the second story. Between the side-walls above that iron girders had been laid down, but there was nothing to break the force of the tempest, which rushing in at the front, carried the upper portion of the wall over on to the four-story building next door, (No. 146,) belonging to SARAH LOZIER and occupied by eight poor families. The roof and two upper stories of the building were demolished and its walls were shaken and cracked to the foundations. The wall fell with a tremendous crash, and a large crowd gathered immediately. Alarm-bells were rung and the firemen rushed to the spot. It was at first feared and rumored that some of the tenants were killed, but it was soon made known that this was not the case. A cigar-maker named AUGUSTUS VANDERHALL, was more seriously injured than any of the others; his leg was broken and he was sent to the Hospital. Several others were bruised more or less, but none so badly as to require medical treatment at the Hospital. The firemen, with commendable alacrity and fearlessness entered the tenement house, searched for the wounded among the ruins, and demolished those portions of the wall which had not fallen. While they were thus engaged a large force of Policemen kept the crowd out of harm's way. To the Policemen of the Fifth Precinct, under Capt. HUTCHINS, and a squad from the Police Headquarters, the whole force commanded by the Deputy Superintendent, this duty was assigned, and it was performed by them, gently but firmly. The amount of the damage to the tenement house is about $1,500, and $500 probably will cover that which the owners of the new building have sustained. Mr. SAMUEL A. WARNER is the architect, and WOODRUFF & MAXWELL are the builders of these stores. Whether any blame on account of the catastrophe attaches to either or any of these parties is a matter to be hereafter investigated.

EFFECTS OF THE GALE IN THE HARBOR.

During the gale most of the vessels lying at Quarantine dragged their anchors, but did not receive any damage, except in one instance, that of the bark *Andes*, which arrived on Friday, from Havana. She dragged foul of the schooner *Blackbird*, from Alexandria, and had all her starboard mizzen rigging carried away. The schooner lost her foretopmast stay, and received other slight damage. The steamships *Arago*, for Havre, *Philadelphia*, for Havana and New-Orleans, the *Augusta*, for Savannah, *Marion*, for Charleston, and *Jamestown*, for Norfolk, did not leave the City, all being detained by the storm. The Sound steamers all proceeded on their several courses.

The bark *Mercy Ellen* went ashore on Governor's Island, and lies with her head on the rocks and her stern in the sand. Assistance was sent to her, and she may be got off next high water. The vessels lying in the North and East Rivers have more or less dragged their anchors. The United States Revenue barge, while in the North River, endeavored to reach the Barge office, but in consequence of the gale found it impossible to make any headway, and was compelled to run before it for a considerable time. She was finally landed on the Jersey shore. The Brooklyn and Jersey ferry boats all made their regular trips.

The wind yesterday was from the North, and the weather was pleasant. The steamships *Borussia*, from Hamburg *viâ* Southampton 4th inst.; *De Soto*, from Havana; *Nashville*, from Charleston and Bremen; bark *Atlantic*, from Bremen, were the only vessels that arrived by way of Sandy Hook, yesterday. They report the weather of Saturday as having been very heavy. Capt. MURRAY reports seeing a large double topsail ship and a bark off the Woodlands, laid-to. The steamer *Commonwealth*, of the Worcester line, did not arrive until 4 P. M. The *C. Vanderbilt*, of the Stonington line, arrived about her usual hour, and reported meeting the steamers that left this city on Saturday evening.

The propellers *Petrel*, from Providence, and *Wamsutta*, from New-Bedford, had not arrived last evening.

The *Montgomery* and *Potomac*, from Savannah and George's Creek, and *Thomas Swann*, from Baltimore, are also overdue.

The brig *Tangent*, from Boston for Elizabethport, with coal, came in the Hook Friday night, and anchored in the Bay. During the gale she dragged both anchors into two fathoms water, when, to save the vessel, the foremast was cut away, which, with the yards and maintopmast, went over the side; she was then held by her anchor.

The Storm in Brooklyn.

The storm on Saturday last, as is usual with equinoctials, did more or less damage in Brooklyn, and throughout Long Island. It was the most violent between 12, M. and 2 o'clock, P. M. The damage in this city is confined almost exclusively to streets running with the course of the wind—from North-east to South-West. Through these streets and avenues the storm swept with great violence, uprooting the largest trees, breaking down fences, scattering, in every direction, signs, awnings, and everything moveable, so that it was almost as much as a man's life was worth, at one time, to appear out doors. Loose bricks from chimney-tops were hurled into the streets with great force in different parts of the city, and, though there were many narrow escapes, it cannot be ascertained that any person was seriously injured. On Hicks-street a party of children, while returning from school, were saluted by a shower of bricks from the top of a neighboring chimney, and only one was bruised at all. A heavy sign was blown from in front of a store on Court-street, and struck a gentleman who was passing with sufficient force to prostrate him to the sidewalk. He was assisted to his feet, badly frightened and somewhat bruised, but he was able to proceed to his house alone. The storm, as it swept through Third-avenue, in Gowanus, is said by eye witnesses, to have been terrific about 1 o'clock. Six large willow trees, between Middle and Seventeenth streets, were blown down. But few buildings were much injured. Quite a number of old roofs had the shingles blown off in spots, and several small structures were entirely demolished. Near the Hunterfly Road, in the Ninth Ward, a stable was leveled with the ground, and the roof was carried by the gale more than forty feet. In New Brooklyn (Ninth Ward) three small frame dwellings (unfinished) were partially blown down, and the frame of another was completely demolished. In the Eleventh Ward several unfinished brick houses, not properly protected, were slightly injured. At Greenpoint (Seventeenth Ward) a two-story frame building, 80 feet long, on Milton-street, owned by Mr. WOLCOTT, of Astoria, and occupied by THEODORE HAFF as a carpenter's shop in the second story, and as a stable and carriage repository on the ground floor, was partially blown down.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock, about 50 feet of this building was leveled. Fortunately, the workmen were all at dinner. Mr. HAFF was in the portion of the building that fell, and, feeling the floor giving way under him, he ran to the other end of the shop, and had just reached the portion left standing as the balance fell, with a fearful crash. Three horses and a number of carriages were buried in the wreck. The horses were subsequently taken out uninjured. Mr. HAFF's loss is about $100. The loss of Mr. WOLCOTT is estimated at $500. A small building on Red Hook Point was also demolished. It was of small value, and was unoccupied.

The quantity of water that fell during Friday and Saturday was enormous. On streets even where sewers have been put down, it bid defiance to sewers, and rushed past the entrances with a fearful velocity. Throughout the city yesterday the pavement presented a cleaner appearance than it has done for a twelvemonth before. As usual, a large quantity of earth was washed from the "Heights" into Furman-street, principally this time nearly opposite the foot of Orange-street. Flatbush-avenue, in some places, is badly gullied by the action of the water, and several other streets and avenues, recently paved, are more or less injured. The basin, formed by the grading of Johnson-street, Broadway and other streets, was covered with water to the depth of several feet. Yesterday the residents in the vicinity obtained a number of four-oared boats and one sail-boat and launched them in the inland lakes. Some of the lucky individuals made quite a speculation by carrying passengers across and back to the point of starting for one cent each. The owner of the sail-boat demanded a higher fare. All the boats were well patronized from morning until late in the evening, and hundreds of people visited the place during the day to see the novel sight.

In the low portions of the City much damage was done by the tide-water running into the cellars, and in other localities cellars were filled by water from the streets.

So far as can be ascertained, but little damage was done to the shipping lying at the docks. "Old salts" know when a "liner" is coming and make ample preparations to receive it. There was also a sufficient notice given to amateur boatmen, and, therefore, so far as heard, no lives were lost by the upsetting of boats. One or two boats were, however, capsized in Gowanus Bay, near the shore, but the occupants escaped with a good wetting.

Considerable damage was done in the country to the ungathered crops, and at several points barns were partially unroofed, and small out-buildings leveled. The tide was so high that the low meadows on the beach were flooded and stacks of hay were carried away by the receding tide.

The storm, though not so disastrous in special cases, as some that have preceded it, nevertheless did considerable damage over a large district.

The Gale at the Eastward.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

BOSTON, Sunday, Sept. 18.

The northeast gale during last night was very severe, but we hear of only one marine disaster. The schooner *N. L. Wasson*, of Brockville, Maine, was driven ashore on Nantasket and bilged; the crew were saved, but the vessel is a total loss. At about noon to-day the weather cleared up.

The several steamboat trains from New-York, Saturday afternoon, arrived in Boston to-day. They were somewhat detained by the storm. The steamer *Empire State*, from Fall River, last night, for New-York, was at Newport at 12 o'clock to-day.

THE REGISTRY LAW.

REDISTRICTING THE CITY.

Action of the Common Council and Tammany Hall.

The Board of Supervisors will meet at 11 o'clock A. M., to-day, to select three Registrars for each election district in this City—in accordance with the Registry Act, passed by the Legislature last Winter. The election will be by ballot. The three persons receiving the greatest number of votes for each election district, shall be the inspectors for such election district for one year thereafter, and until others are appointed in their places. The law further provides, that "if, after three ballotings for inspectors for any election district, three such inspectors shall not have been elected therefor, said Board shall draw by lot from the six names having the largest number of votes, (and not already elected as above provided,) a sufficient number of names to make the number of such Inspectors three for each election district. Six Supervisors shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of the duties aforesaid, in the absence or refusal to attend of the others or any of them." As the Board for this County is composed of six Democrats and six Republicans, it is understood that the members have arrived at an amicable understanding, whereby the various Registrars will be equally divided between the two parties.

Soon after the passage of the Registry law, a special Committee was appointed by the Board of Aldermen to redistrict the election districts of the City in a manner calculated to afford greater facilities to voters. This Committee reported in July, and from this report, which was printed in September, it appears that thirty new districts have been made, and the boundaries of many others changed. Before the change there were 173 election districts in the City. The Republican members of the Board of Aldermen opposed the report. They said the proposed change was a scheme to nullify the Registry law, and place the vote of the City in the hands of the Democratic members of the Common Council. It passed through the Aldermen however.

THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

On Thursday last the Board of Councilmen were summoned to convene, for the purpose of concurring in it. But no action was then had, because the Republican members remained away. On Saturday evening notices were sent out for a special meeting of the same Board for a like purpose. Fourteen members responded and were called to order about 5½ o'clock by the Chairman, Mr. CORNELL, who stated that the meeting was for the purpose of taking into consideration the report from the Board of Aldermen in favor of redistricting the City. The long printed report was then read, and Mr. CORNELL suggested the propriety, if not the necessity, of concurring with the Aldermen, as the Supervisors would meet on Monday, to select 3 Registrars for each Election District. The vote was then put without debate and declared carried—13 members, all Democrats, voting aye, and one, a Republican, voting no. The Board then adjourned, the room was closed, and the members had a caucus, the result of which has not yet transpired. City Inspector DELAVAN and our Reporter were the only persons present besides the Board during the open session, as but few knew that any meeting was to take place. The vote on the adoption of the report stood thus:

AYES—McCarthy, Bickford, Jones, Bulteel, Van Tine, Rhodes, McConnell, Tipper, Gilmore, Platt, Cornell, Frear, Valentine—13.

NOES—Townsend—1.

Thirteen members of the Board of Councilmen constitute a quorum.

THE TAMMANY GENERAL COMMITTEE.

During the same evening (Saturday) a special meeting of the Tammany Hall General Committee was held for the purpose of taking action in reference to the appointment of Election Registrars by the Supervisors. Postmaster FOWLER presided, and, notwithstanding the heavy rain-storm, there was a full attendance of delegates from nearly all the Wards, including the suburban and Twelfth. None but members were present, but it transpired that a Committee, consisting of one from each Ward, was appointed for the purpose of naming three persons to act as Registrars in each Election District. This Committee will meet this forenoon for such selection, and the names of those so selected will be submitted, by a special Committee of five, to the Supervisors.

The Republicans have not been inactive in this matter. Their General Committee, some time since, took measures for the submission of the names of three persons for each Election District to act as inspectors.

But about this Registry Law, as with all other recent enactments, having any political bearing, there is a difference of opinion as to its definition. Some maintain that the Registrars to be named to-day are also to be Inspectors of Election, while others hold differently. If the former view be correct, then it would appear the Common Council heve nothing to do with the matter.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

FATAL RESULT OF A QUARREL BETWEEN CHILDREN.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner JACKMAN, at the Fourteenth Ward Station-house, upon the body of MARY LOUISA NOONAN, a little girl, 12 years of age, who was badly beaten by two little boys, named SAMUEL CLARKE and ROBERT FISHER, on the 9th inst., from the effects of which, it is supposed, she died. The evidence shows that deceased was on her way home from work, and, while passing through Mulberry-street, was attacked by the two lads and a girl of about her own age, named MARY GOFF. The latter, observing deceased approach, said to the boys, "There comes the girl that called my brother names—let's beat her." She then caught hold of the hair of the child, and, pulling her to the ground, held her while the boys beat and kicked her in the stomach. FISHER was afterwards arrested on a charge preferred by the child's parent, and held in $300 bonds to answer for the assault and battery. The little girl's injuries, however, turned out more serious than they were at first supposed to be, and she died on Saturday. The jury rendered a verdict of "Death from peritonitis, probably caused at the hands of SAMUEL CLARKE and ROBERT FISHER." After the inquest, both boys were arrested, taken before Justice STEERS, and committed for examination.

ANOTHER STREET-PREACHER.—About two hundred people assembled yesterday morning at the foot of Catharine-street to hear a colored man named JOSEPH BARNES speak on religious topics. He harangued his audience, and they seemed to think it a joke—all laughing, and some of the malicious ones pelting the preacher with the unsavory refuse of the neighboring market. The confusion soon attracted the attention of the Police, and BARNES was taken before Justice STEERS, who asked him where he got his license to preach in the streets. He replied that his license had been given him by the Almighty, and he did not want any other. The Justice informed him, however, that he had been infringing a City ordinance. This the colored man was surprised to hear, and he characterized the ordinance as an unrighteous one. He was permitted to leave the Court, after promising that he would not speak again until he procured a license from the proper municipal authority.

CORNELIUS WOOD DISCHARGED FROM THE PUBLIC SERVICE.—CORNELIUS (better known as "Neeley") WOOD—the man who knocked Mr. STRYKER off the platform, at the Democratic State Convention at Syracuse—has been dismissed from the Public Store and sent into private life. "Neeley," it appears, went to "redeem the State" without permission from his boss, for he was discharged because he was "absent without leave." The statement that "Neeley" is a cousin of FERNANDO's is untrue.

CITY MORTALITY.—The City Inspector reports the number of deaths in the City during the past week to have been 481, which is a decrease of 77 compared with the mortality of the previous week, and a decrease of 37 compared with the corresponding week of last year. Of the whole number of deaths last week, 81 were men, 83 women, 156 boys and 161 girls—268 were of ten years of age and under, being 51 less than the week previous. There were 146 deaths of diseases of the stomach, bowels and other digestive organs, 92 of diseases of the brain and nerves, 109 of disease of the lungs and throat, 24 of skin and eruptive diseases, 38 stillborn and premature births, 50 of general fevers, 3 of old age, 2 of diseases of the generative and urinary organs, and 3 of the bones, joints, &c.; 26 deaths arose from violent causes. The nativity table shows that 358 were natives of the United States, 82 of Ireland, 19 of Germany, 6 of England, 6 of Scotland, 1 each of Austria, British America, France, Italy, Prussia, Wales and the West Indies, and the balance of different foreign countries.

NEW-YORK MEDICAL COLLEGE.—Prof. CARNOCHAN delivers the first lecture of the Preliminary course of the New-York Medical College in Thirteenth-street at noon to-morrow. The names and order of succeeding lecturers will be found in our advertising columns.

COURT CALENDAR—MONDAY, SEPT. 19.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part 1.—Nos. 1881, 1968, 615, 760, 1839, 1982, 1925, 6, 1953, 572, 2013, 1736, 1413, 468, 1065, 2019, 2024, 1047, 2072, 1339.

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Remove from the body, its cavities, the bowels, and the ways of the circulation, those dead matters, worn-out body, which occasion that peculiar heavy feeling in colds, headaches, &c. &c. These purely vegetable pills do not act upon healthy parts, except to cleanse and purify. Their timely use has saved many a valuable life, and Brandreth's Pills should therefore be in every house, ready. Sold, price 25 cents, at No. 294 Canal-street, New-York, and by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

ONWARD, STILL ONWARD.

GAYETY'S MEDICATED PAPER for the cure and prevention of piles, still retains its enviable notoriety, and is daily becoming a necessity, as well as a luxury.

Call and examine it.

For sale by all druggists, and at the dépôts Nos. 41 Ann-street and 440 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

BEEBE & CO., No. 156 BROADWAY,
Offer for sale, this day, the
FALL STYLE GENTLEMEN'S HATS.
In a few days they will introduce a
NEW FRENCH STYLE FOR YOUNG GENTS.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY
Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street.
Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT is indeed a blessing to the afflicted; old ulcers and sore legs that have defied every effort to heal, are cured to a certainty by the powerful cleansing and healing properties of the salve. Manufactory, 80 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

GURNEY'S GALLERY, NO. 707 BROADWAY, First block below the New-York Hotel, Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Miniatures in Oil and Ivorytypes.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

The Original
FIRE AND WATER-PROOF
BRIDGEWATER PAINT, OF NEW-JERSEY.
Established 1850.
For roofs, outside work, decks of steamers, iron work, railroad bridges. Dépôt, No. 72 Maiden-lane,
Late No. 88 Water-st.
HICKS & BETT, Agents.

Rupture Cured by Marsh & Co.'s Radical CURE TRUSS. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Supporters and Shoulder Braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York, and MARSH, CORLISS & CO., No. 5 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

MEYER'S
Miraculous Vermin Destroyer,
SURE TO EXTERMINATE
Bugs, Roaches, Ants, Moths, Fleas, Rats, Mice, &c.
For sale by the inventor, JOS. MEYER, No. 612 Broadway, A. B. SANDS & CO., and druggists generally.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.
THE
GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD.
Warranted Free from Dampness.
B. G. WILDER & CO.,
No. 191 Broadway,
Corner of Dey-st., New-York.

Defiance Salamander Safes.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes, and Patent Powder-proof Defiance Locks and Cross-bars. Also, fire and burglar-proof Sideboard and parlor Safes for silver plate, &c. Dépôt, No. 63 Murray-st., corner College-place.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Spalding's Prepared Glue,
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE.
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING,
P. O. address Box 3,800. No. 30 Platt-st.

Spring Beds.—$5 to $6 for the Best Spring Bed in existence (Howe's patent), at No. 378 Broadway. Examine it, or address the ELLIPTIC BED-SPRING COMPANY for their descriptive circular. Special inducements to the trade and local agencies.

Cristadoro's Hair-Dye, Wigs and Toupees surpass any in the world. A complete assortment of Ladies' Long Braids. Fronts, half Wigs, &c., on hand for sale, and the Dye privately applied at No. 6 Astor House.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!!
GLASS SHADES of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order. Dépôt No. 156 William-st., corner Ann-st.

Finkle & Lyon's Sewing Machines.—Warranted to give better satisfaction than any other machine in this market, or money refunded.
N.B.—PRICE REDUCED TO $50. No. 503 Broadway.

So Dashing, so Dressy, so Becoming are WHITE'S FALL MOLESKIN HATS, that his store, No. 216 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's, is besieged.

Save 25 per Cent. on your Clothing.
Buy at the Mammoth Clothing Establishment of
GEO. A. HUNTER & CO.,
Nos. 290 and 292 Bowery.

Tolman's Self-Ventilating Spring Bed and mattress, purifies itself by a draft of air from beneath, and conduces to health and comfort. Dealers and the public invited to examine. Manufactory, 678 Broadway.

Gentlemen having any quantity of left-off clothing on hand, and willing to dispose of them, will meet with a cash purchaser by calling at the store, or addressing THOS. D. CONROY, No. 44 Centre-st.

"He missed his true vocation, and made of life a failure," would less often sadly be said if young men would secure a Phrenological Examination of FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

HAS COME.
HAS COME.
HAS COME.
The Good Time Has Come.
SINGER'S No. 2 SEWING MACHINE
Can now be had for........$100
SINGER'S No. 1........90
For manufacturing purposes the only reliable and unexcelled sewing machine in the world.—*Singer's Gazette.*
We have tried them in our own families, and find them superior to anything now in use.—*Times.*
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES from $50 to $75.
I. M. SINGER & CO.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 15. No. 458 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Noiseless Family Sewing Machines.
Temporarily at No. 501 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Weed's Patent Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines are well adapted to the use of families, tailors, dressmakers, &c. Prices greatly reduced.
WHITNEY & LYON, No. 477 Broadway.

Bartholf's
Celebrated Sewing Machines.—Family machines —Prices reduced from $80 to $50.
BARTHOLF Manufacturing Company,
No. 434 Broadway.

New Sewing Machines.
$5, $6 50, $10, $15, $20. ALL KINDS.
$25, $30, $35, $50, $65, $75, WARRANTED.
$95 and $100. AGENT WANTED.
EAGLE SEWING-MACHINE CO., No. 411 Broadway.

Wheeler and Wilson's Sewing Machines.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

The Eureka Celebrated sewing Machines.
"No family should be without them."—*Times.*
Price, $50. $50. $50.
Office No. 489 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.

MARRIED.

TIFFT—GRAY.—In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 15, by the Rev. E. H. Chapin, at the residence of the officiating clergyman, Mr. HENRY R. TIFFT to Miss MARY E. GRAY, all of this City.

GRIFFEN—BURLING.—At Harrison Town, Westchester County, on Tuesday, Sept. 13, JAMES GRIFFEN, of White Plains, to SARAH ANN, daughter of John Burling, of the former place.

OWEN—CHITTENDEN.—In Guilford, Conn., on Wednesday, Sept. 14, by the Rev. William S. Smith, EDWARD H. OWEN, of Stockbridge, Mass., and Miss SARAH B. CHITTENDEN, daughter of Henry W. Chittenden, Esq., of Guilford.

DIED.

ARMSTRONG.—In this City on Sunday morning, Sept. 18, SARAH HAVEMEYER, only child of Hector and Sarah C. Armstrong, aged 1 year, 9 months and 20 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her grandfather, William F. Havemeyer, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday morning, Sept. 20, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 226 West 14th-st.

FERRELL.—In this City, on Sunday, Sept. 18, of consumption, REBECCA, the beloved wife of Joseph Ferrell, late of Stone Hall, County Sligo, Ireland.

She died exclaiming:

There's nothing here to court my stay,
Or keep me back from home,
While angels beckon me away,
And Jesus bids me come.

The friends and relatives are invited to accompany the remains from her residence, No. 84 West 40th-st., to Greenwood Cemetery, on Tuesday, Sept. 20, at 10 o'clock A. M.

MUNSELL.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Sept. 18, of dysentery, RANSOM MUNSELL, in the 39th year of his age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No 413 Hudson-av., on Wednesday, Sept. 21, at 10 o'clock A. M.

☞ Albany and Troy papers please copy.

BACHE.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Sept. 17, MARY, youngest daughter of Surgeon Benj. F. and Elizabeth H. Bache, (U. S. N.,) aged 2 years and 2 months.

PRATT.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Sept. 18, JENNIE WILLARD, daughter of Joseph and Margaret A. Pratt, aged 4 months and 2 days.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

TWEED.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Sept. 17, VIRGINIA VANUXEM, wife of Robert Tweed, of the firm of McGrath, Tweed & Co., New-York.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 136 Dean-st., at 3 o'clock this afternoon, without further notice.

☞ New-Orleans papers please copy.

BARKER.—At Unionville, L. I., on Sunday, Sept. 18, of paralysis, MATTHEW C. BARKER, professor of music, 75 years of age.

Funeral will take place from 87 East Broadway, at 2 P. M., on Tuesday, Sept. 20. His friends and acquaintances, and those of his son, Mr. Jay Barker, are respectfully invited to attend.

LAW.—In Brooklyn, L. I., on Saturday, Sept. 17, AMELIA, second daughter of Nathaniel B. and Amelia Law, aged 17 years, 11 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, Bedford-av., between Wilson and Taylor sts., Brooklyn, at 1 o'clock this (Monday) afternoon.

ROSBOTHAM.—In Jersey City, on Sunday morning, Sept. 18, suddenly, of apoplexy, JAMES ROSBOTHAM.

The friends of the family, also National Lodge, No. 209 F. A. M., of which he was Master, are invited to attend the funeral, at 2 o'clock P. M., this day, (Monday,) Sept. 19, from his late residence, No. 10 Morris-st., Jersey City.

LOWDEN.—At Staten Island, on Saturday, Sept. 17, SAMUEL LOWDEN, aged 72.

His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, which will take place from the Episcopal Church, near Factoryville Landing, this day, (Monday,) at 2 o'clock.

FREDERICKS.—At Woodbridge, N. J., on Saturday morning, Sept. 17, EDWARD WHITEHOUSE, son of Charles D. and Maria Barron Fredericks, aged 14 months.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Monday,) Sept. 19, at 4½ P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Rahway on the arrival of the 2 P. M. train from New-York.

CLARKE.—At Morris, Otsego County, N. Y., on Tuesday, Sept. 13, at the residence of his son-in-law, A. G. Washbon, RUFUS CLARKE, in the 84th year of his age.

☞ Boston and New-Haven papers please copy.

CONSUMPTION—DR. CHURCHILL'S SPECIFIC REMEDY.
WINCHESTER'S GENUINE PREPARATION

Of the HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME AND SODA is performing wonderful cures. It is approved by the Medical Faculty, and is the ONLY RELIABLE FORM of this extraordinary remedial agent.

Winchester's Hypophosphites are unexceptionable in their preparation.—*Druggists' Circular for September.*

The HYPOPHOSPHITES are specially recommended by Dr. Churchill in all *Nervous Diseases*, protracted convalescence, *Chronic Bronchitis*, *Asthma*, *Rickets*, *Dyspepsia* and *General Debility*. They INCREASE THE NERVOUS ENERGY, and are the *most powerful generators of the blood* known.

CAUTION.—Interested Druggists will try to sell you other preparations than mine. Do not buy them! My "Genuine Preparation" bears my *fac simile* signature.

PRICES.—One bottle, $2; three bottles, $5. Sold at GREEN'S, corner 14th-st. and Broadway; GRAUMANN'S, No. 698 Broadway, and wholesale and retail at the sole general dépôt, No. 43 John-st., (up stairs,) where Dr. CHURCHILL'S TREATISE ON CONSUMPTION and circulars may be obtained. Do NOT DELAY.

J. WINCHESTER, No. 43 John-st.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S
WILDER PATENT
SALAMANDER SAFES.

These Safes are free from dampness; have been in use over seventeen years, and have never failed to preserve their contents.

STEARNS & MARVIN, { No. 40 Murray-st., New-York, No. 57 Gravier-st., New-Orleans.

STEREOSCOPIC EMPORIUM.
NO. 308 BROADWAY.
THE TRADE SUPPLIED.
A CONTINUED FRESH STOCK OF ALL NOVELTIES
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN.
PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS, AT WHOLESALE.
E. ANTHONY.

TO MOTHERS.—LADIES IN THE NURSERY will find BURNETT'S KALLISTON, peculiarly adapted to the bathing of infants. It allays all tendency to inflammation, is perfectly harmless, and imparts to the skin a clear and healthy appearance. Prepared by JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., Boston. For sale by dealers generally. Price, 50c. per bottle.

THE MAMMOTH STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
With the *Illustrated London News* of Sept. 17 arriving here about Sept. 29, will be published a
SPLENDID COLORED PICTURE
of
THE GREAT EASTERN,
on the Ocean under full sail and steam.

The size of this Picture is double that of any colored picture yet published by the London *News*, being 35 by 24½ inches, and is rather larger than four pages of the *Illustrated London News*. It will be the finest ever issued by the London *News*, and is, beyond question, the best Picture of the Great Steamship yet published at any price.

Single copies 30 cents.

As the demand will be very great, and the supply necessarily limited, orders must be given at once, or it will be impossible to supply them.

WILLMER & ROGERS,
Corner Nassau and Liberty sts., New-York.
Orders received by every News Agent and Bookseller in the United States and Canada.

BALDWIN'S CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.
THE LARGEST IN THE CITY.
Built by Wm. B. Astor, Esq., expressly for the Business.
NOS. 70 AND 72 BOWERY.

The largest assortment of fashionable Fall and Winter Clothing, of every variety taste and style ever offered, and will be sold less than at any other store in the City.

$40,000 saved yearly by being off Broadway.

The best artists that can be had in the world are employed in the custom and other departments of this establishment.

LADIES—Please call and examine the Children's Department.

JOY, COE & CO.,
ADVERTIZING AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
Tribune Building, New-York,
Brown's Iron Building, Philadelphia.

Advertisements inserted in any paper of the United States, British Provinces, West Indies and Central America, at the publishers' lowest cash rates.

To merchants, manufacturers, and others, we respectfully tender our services as general agents of the newspaper Press.

PILES, PILES, PILES.
A permanent cure for life. The proprietor of
DR. WITMER'S PILE SUPPOSITORY
will guarantee to cure any case of external or internal piles. References given to the most respectable persons in this City who were cured by this medicine. Agent No. 159 Bowery, New-York.

(OFFICIAL DRAWINGS BY TELEGRAPH)
OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers
of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
Authorized by the Legislature, with SWORN COMMISSIONERS to superintend the same.
DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 497, Sept. 17, 1859.
58, 72, 47, 42, 59, 63, 24, 9, 30, 45, 68, 35.
Class No. 498, Sept. 17, 1859.
53, 2, 58, 15, 8, 30, 4, 28, 42, 12, 64, 14, 71.
GEORGIA LOTTERIES.
Class No. 495, Sept. 17, 1859.
74, 63, 72, 16, 33, 39, 43, 11, 18, 55, 6, 62.
Class No. 496, Extra, Sept. 17, 1859.
71, 11, 45, 14, 37, 76, 64, 48, 47, 17, 75, 74, 31.
N. B.—Persons can have circulars sent them free of expense, by addressing WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Delaware, or Augusta, Ga.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.
FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

The world-wide reputation of the WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER FIRE-PROOF SAFE has led other Safe Makers in this City to *take, without authority, the name of* "WILDER," to help them to dispose of their WORTHLESS TRASH, *and to impose upon the community*. That we may not be misunderstood, we would state that the *name of the firm above alluded to is* TILTON & McFARLAND, and that their place of business is at No. 26 CEDAR-ST., in the City of New-York. The Safes are generally disposed of through third parties, who are irresponsible.

WE CAUTION THE PUBLIC to be on their guard when purchasing Safes, as the celebrated

Wilder Patent Salamander Safe,
known to be the great Fire-proof Safe of the world,
IS MARKED "WILDER'S PATENT,"
and is for sale only by
Messrs. STEARNS & MARVIN, No. 40 Murray-st.,
Messrs. QUIRK BROTHERS, No. 98 Maiden-lane,
and at our Warehouse,
NO. 191 BROADWAY,
Corner of Dey-st., New-York,
where a full assortment can always be found.
B. G. WILDER & CO.

GOOD COOKING!!!
HARRISON'S PATENT KITCHENER,
IS THE BEST
RANGE
IN THE MARKET.
IT WILL DO MORE WORK
WITH LESS FUEL
AND LAST LONGER THAN ANY OTHER.
FAMILY SIZES FROM $28 to $175.
HOTEL SIZES AS REQUIRED.

PLEASANT AND SAFE HEATING!!!
CHILSON'S NEW CONE FURNACE
IS VERY SIMPLE AND DURABLE,
HEATS A HOUSE AS WELL AS ANY,
WITH LESS FUEL,
AND IS FREE FROM GAS.
THE ABOVE ARE MANUFACTURED AND SOLD
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AND PUT UP
IN CITY OR COUNTRY, BY
BRAMHALL, HEDGE & CO.,
NO. 442 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Patterns and rights for making and vending the above ranges, had on aplication as above.

SILVER WARE.
GALE & WILLIS,
(LATE WM. GALE & SON,)
NO. 447 BROOME-ST.,
ONE DOOR WEST OF BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
MANUFACTURERS OF
BRITISH STERLING
SILVER WARE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
MANUFACTURED BY OURSELVES ON THE PREMISES.

STRANGERS visiting the City are invited to call and examine our stock of STERLING SILVER WARE, which is large and well assorted, comprising articles for FAMILY USE, also for BRIDAL and HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

ALSO,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN PLATED WARE.
Established in 1821.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Mrs. WINSLOW, an experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation; will allay all pain and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. Sold everywhere. Price only 25 cents per bottle.

STOMACHIC ANTI-DYSPEPTIC TONIC
AND A DELICIOUS BEVERAGE FOR DAILY USE,

For the nervous, weak invalid, with any ailment of the bowels, kidneys, liver, digestive or urinary organs. I can conscientiously offer Farquar's California Wine or Brandy, a pure juice of the grape, judiciously medicated with juniper, rhubarb and Peruvian bark. Sold in quart bottles at No. 10 Astor House, Nos. 417 and 862 Broadway, No. 158 Bowery, HAYES, Brooklyn. Dépôt, No. 6 Varick-st. The most delicate female can use this.

$500 WILL BE PAID IF DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT does not cure dysentery and croup quicker than any other known remedy. This celebrated medicine has been used successfully during twelve years. Call at the depot and see the certificates.

$1,000 will be paid if ever a false certificate has been used by Dr. TOBIAS. Chronic rheumatism cured by it when everything else has failed. Depot, No. 56 Cortlandt-st. Price 25 and 50 cents. Sold by all the druggists. Country Merchants supplied on liberal terms.

NOTHING SELLS SO WELL
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WHEREVER INTRODUCED
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THAN ANY OTHER.
THAN ANY OTHER.
THAN ANY OTHER.
THAN ANY OTHER.
Wholesale Dépôt No. 159 Water-st.
Retail by Druggists, Grocers and Fancy Stores.
Special Dépôts No. 616 Broadway, and HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CATARRH! CATARRH! CATARRH! CATARRH!
WHAT IS IT? HOW CURED?

Thousands of persons suffer all sorts of annoyances from Catarrh. Most people know what its inconvenience and results are, yet but few know how it can be cured. It is simply a chronic irritation, and often enlargement of follicles, and consequent thickening of the mucous membrane, lining the nasal cavities, frontal sinuses, and posterior nares, and sometimes extending into the throat and lungs. From this result tightness and often vertigo of the head, obstructed nose, or a profuse flow of mucus, loss of smell, nasal voice, and often impaired hearing and taste.

The old-school remedies have never been able to do anything for it. Nasal injections and inhalations are as painful and expensive as they are generally worthless. Yet HUMPHREY'S CATARRH SPECIFIC, a simple Sugar Pill, taken two or three times per day, promptly cures the milder cases; cures at once all colds in the head, and radically cures, by persevering use, the most obstinate cases, as is proved by the experience of hundreds.

Price, with full directions,
FIFTY CENTS PER BOX.

N. B.—A full set of HUMPHREY'S HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS, with Book of Directions, and twenty different Remedies, in large vials, morocco case, $5; do., in plain case, $4. Family case of fifteen boxes and book, $2.

These remedies, by the single box or case, are sent by mail or express, free of charge, to any address, on receipt of the price. Address

DR. F. HUMPHREYS & CO.,
No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

SILVERWARE,
TEA SETS, DINNER SERVICES.
WAITERS, URNS.
KNIVES, SPOONS, FORKS, &c.,
Manufactured by
WM. FORBES, No. 277 Spring-st.,
Between Hudson and Varick.
Has been manufacturing solely
For one of the principal houses of this City
For the past 25 years.

THE WHITE ROSE OF TEXAS IS NOT A flower of the ordinary kind, but an enchantingly beautiful girl, whose eventful history is told by that greatest of American romancers, NED BUNTLINE, in his "STELLA DELORME; OR, THE COMANCHE'S DREAM," a gorgeous, thrilling, wild and fanciful tale of savage chivalry, commenced in THE NEW-YORK MERCURY for Oct. 1. Will be ready to-day, at 12 o'clock, at all the News Dépôts. Buy it and read it, if you would experience a new sensation.

HENDRICKSON, BLAKE & LONG,
General Agents,
Nos. 21 and 23 Ann-st.

NEW BOOKS.

From the Church of England Review.
A very remarkable book; a very bold book.

Will be ready Tuesday morning, Sept. 20,
OUT OF THE DEPTHS;
THE STORY OF A WOMAN'S LIFE.
370 pages, 12mo, neatly bound. Price $1.

The following extracts, from lengthy reviews in prominent English journals, will enable the reader to form some idea of the character of the work:

From the Church of England Review.

This is a very remarkable book; a very bold book; and the writer must make up his mind to have a good deal of fault found with him by very different kinds of people.

* * * * * *

We now take leave of this brave and honest book, thanking the author for his courage and faithfulness. He (for we imagine the work is a man's, though professing to be a woman's autobiography) does not profess to have found an immediate specific for the social evil; but he has done better; he has written a book which cannot but tell well upon every young man who reads it, and is not wholly dead to virtue and godliness—a book which may be of the greatest value in helping to stem the course of the social evil, the miserable and hardening effects of which he has portrayed as faithfully as Hogarth, while he has supplied us with a sequel as instructive as, and far less painful than, that which that great moralist has given us.

OUT OF THE DEPTHS;
THE STORY OF A WOMAN'S LIFE.
One vol., 12 mo, 370 pages. Price $1.
From the London Literary Gazette.

A woman's story and a woman's book—"Out of the Depths"—will interest many and terrify some; but it can disgust none, for it is a book written with a tender and delicate hand, and even the foul things of which it treats lose much of their revolting nature by the method of that treatment. It is the old, terrible tale of suffering, sin and shame; the old cry of anguish sweeping up from the abysses of human degradation and spiritual death; the old plague-spot laid bare to the eyes of man, to see if perchance there may be wise and clever physicians who can heal it. * * * * *

The book needed a skillful touch to render it readable by the general public. It needed to be written clearly and distinctly, yet with extreme delicacy; more allusively than by direct description, suggesting rather than relating. These difficulties the author has managed with all a woman's admirable tact and judgment, and has succeeded in producing a very interesting novel, on a loathsome and revolting subject.

OUT OF THE DEPTHS.
THE STORY OF A WOMAN'S LIFE.
370 pages; 12mo. Price $1.
From The Examiner (London), June 3.

This book is, we believe, as to its essential character, no fiction, but the authentic story of a woman's descent into the lowest depths of degradation, and of her recovery into a pure state of fervent piety. The narrative is written with a sacred purpose, and it is by her religious feeling that the writer has been guided safely through a strangely honest narrative that extends over the most perilous of ground. Our literature does not contain—perhaps no literature—a story of pollution told so fully, yet so utterly without offence * * * * Whatever may be its influences, the book is a remarkable one; and its main features are too clearly authentic to escape public attention.

From The Critic (London), June 11.

It is a well written volume, and contains many powerful scenes, proving that the author is not unacquainted with the phases of life which he has undertaken to describe. We can conscientiously recommend its careful perusal.

For sale by the principal Booksellers throughout the Union. Single copies mailed to any address on receipt of the retail price, $1.

W. A. TOWNSEND & Co., Publishers,
No. 46 Walker-st., New York.

SHELDON & CO.,
No. 115 Nassau-st.
HAVE NOW READY
THE NAPOLEON DYNASTY,
OR THE
COMPLETE HISTORY OF THE BONAPARTE FAMILY,
Brought down to the present time,
BY THE BERKLEY MEN.
WITH TWENTY-THREE AUTHENTIC PORTRAITS.
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This is the most complete history of the Bonaparte family ever written, tracing the fortunes of this most remarkable family from its origin down to the present time, embracing the life of NAPOLEON III. and the beautiful EUGENIE,

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INSTRUCTION.

THE SPINGLER INSTITUTE, UNION-SQUARE AND FIFTH-AV., CORNER 34TH-ST., MURRAY HILL.

This institution, commenced in 1847, has occupied successively locations in Colonnade-row, Lafayette-place, Washington-square, and University-place.

The present spacious edifice on Union-square was erected for it twelve years since, and with its various appointments—Library, Philosophical and Astronomical Apparatus, Laboratory, and Works of Art, involved an investment of not less than *Eighty Thousand Dollars.*

In addition to the above, to meet the increasing wants of the Institution, the celebrated mansion and grounds (six lots,) on the Fifth-av., corner of 34th-st., Murray-Hill, have now been purchased with special reference to the accommodation of the higher classes—candidates for graduation, and young ladies wishing to pursue an *advanced course* in general reading, History, Literature, Languages, Music and Art.

At Union-square, special attention will be given to the other classes of the Collegiate, the Academic, and the Primary Departments, preparatory to their promotion. For the convenience, however, of those residing near either location, the same provision will be made at each for pupils of every grade and class.

The privileges and course of instruction will be almost identical, under the same supervision, and to a great extent conducted by the same teachers; so that parallel classes will be only sections of the same, and the Seniors at commencement will graduate together. Interesting Lectures and exercises, at either place, will sometimes be shared by the members of both sections of the classes for whom they are intended.

The Autumn session at Union-square will commence on Wednesday, Sept. 14; at Murray Hill, on Wednesday, Sept. 21.

The expenses at Murray Hill will necessarily be somewhat greater than at Union-square.

Applications for circulars, or for admission, may be made personally, at either place, or by letter, addressed

GORHAM D. ABBOTT,
Spingler Institute, New-York.

SING SING
FEMALE SEMINARY,
THE REV. S. N. HOWELL, A. M.,
PRINCIPAL.

Next session begins last Tuesday (27th) of September. This institution, situated on the banks of the Hudson, 30 miles from New-York, offers superior advantages for obtaining a SUBSTANTIAL EDUCATION.

Refers to Rev. Dr. Krebs, Rev. T. L. Cuyler, Wilson G. Hunt & Co., J. W. C. Leveridge, Esq., and others. Catalogues, giving particulars, and references of the highest kind, at Carter's bookstore, or address the Principal.

MRS. MEARS-BURKHARDT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES
NOS. 32 AND 30 WEST FIFTEENTH-ST.,
Below 5th-av., New-York.,
REOPENS ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 15.

Mrs. MEARS-BURKHARDT will be at home to receive parents and guardians who may wish to confer with her on and after Sept. 5.

Circulars may be obtained on application as above, as also at the bookstore of Roe Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, and the music store of C. Breusing, No. 701 Broadway.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE.

The eighty-second term opens Sept. 12. Stages will continue to convey pupils to and from the Institute. Boarding pupils received into the family of the Principal. For circulars and further information apply at the Institute, Nos. 262, 264 and 266 Madison-st.

JOHN M. KREBS, D. D., President.
HENRY M. PIERCE, A. M., Principal.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M.,
Principal of the
HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE,
At Claverack, Columbia County, New-York,
Offers Board and Tuition for $120 per year.
Term opens Sept. 15.
Male and Female.

THE MISSES ROHR AND MRS. TUFFS
Will reopen their
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 33 West 33d-st., near 5th-av.,
On MONDAY, Sept. 19.

SELECT FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 30 West 25th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel. This school, under the direction of Mlle. ROSTAN, of Paris, will be reopened on Thursday, Sept. 15. Mlle. Rostan is grateful for the encouragement given by her friends and patrons, which has enabled her to make valuable additions to the library and important improvements in the accommodations for her pupils, and she hopes that parents confiding their daughters to her care will find no effort is spared to give them a thorough finished education. The young ladies residing in the family shall enjoy the best opportunities for the acquisition of a practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages, and will share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. For further information, testimonials, &c., apply to Mlle. ROSTAN, No. 30 West 25th-st. Circulars sent if desired.

THE VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE—AN English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, Nos. 3 and 5 West 38th-st., Murray Hill, two doors from 5th-av., will reopen on the 14th of September next. The spirit, aims and practical life of the school may be learned from its prospectus, to which attention is earnestly invited. For full information, references, &c., apply for prospectus to the Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL.D., Principal.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S SCHOOL, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 12. Pupils are prepared for College or the counting-room. All the modern languages are taught by native professors, and in one department French is always spoken. There is a Primary department under an experienced female teacher. Circulars at Lockwood & Son's Bookstore, No. 411 Broadway.

RAVENSWOOD FEMALE INSTITUTE, L.I., now in its twentieth session, combines every academic advantage offered in the highest public seminaries, with the social privileges enjoyed in a private family circle. For beauty of position and sanitary advantages, it is unsurpassed, and though within view of Central Park, is perfectly secluded. Circulars at Williams, Stevens & Williams', No. 353 Broadway.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., six hours' distant from New-York, commences its 37th semi-annual session Oct. 8, 1859, with experienced professors, large cabinets, spacious gymnasium, and location of unsurpassed beauty and salubrity. It offers very rare educational advantages. For circulars address the Principals, the Rev. C. V. SPEAR and the Rev. J. R. BOYD.

MADAME RUTTKAY KOSSUTH WILL reopen her Young Ladies' School in Cornwall, N. Y., on Sept. 20. The location adds to the advantages of education the improvement of health—the vicinity being one recommended by physicians to persons affected with throat diseases.

Madame RUTTKAY would respectfully refer to the Editors of the *Times*, to N. P. Willis, Esq., and to Hiram Barney, Esq., Trinity Building.

MESSRS. LESPINASSE AND DE LASSALLE'S French Boarding and Day School, Nos. 119 and 121 Clinton-place, is reopened. To insure a thorough French education, new scholars are admitted only under 14 years of age. The majority of the boys belong to the best French families. English branches are taught by two English Professors. The Junior Department is under the maternal care of Mme. Lespinasse.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 32 West 18th-st. Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her school for the coming year on Wednesday, Sept. 15. A punctual attendance of the pupils is particularly requested. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.—The next term will begin Sept. 8. The Annual Catalogue and Circular are just published, and may be had of Messrs. Clark, Austin & Smith, No. 3 Park-row; T.J. Crowen, Esq., Broadway, corner of 4th-st.; or by addressing L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 20 East 31st-st. JAMES WEIR MASON. Term commences Sept. 13. Personal instruction by the Principal and thorough drilling in the English branches. For circulars and further information apply at Carter's bookstore, No. 530 Broadway, or after Aug. 29 at the school.

MRS. OKILL WILL REOPEN HER Boarding and Day School for young ladies on Wednesday, the 14th Sept., at Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place. Mrs. O. will be in the City on and after the 1st of Sept., to receive applications. Previous to that time letters addressed to her residence will be received by her.

AMER. SCHOOL INST.—SCHOOLS SUPPLIED with competent teachers. No charge to Public Schools. Parents can obtain circulars gratuitously. References—Dr. Lowell Mason, Faculty Amherst Col., Rev. D. C. Van Norman, *et al.* Wanted, two teachers of French (a lady and gent.) SMITH, WOODMAN & CO., No. 346 Broadway.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 826 Broadway, corner of 12th-st.—WM. H. LEGGETT will reopen his School on Monday, Sept. 12. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway; at Segee's, No. 826 Broadway, or the residence of the Principal, No. 273 10th-st.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—AN English and French Boarding and Day School, Nos. 16 and 18 East 28th-st., between Madison and 5th avs. will reopen Sept. 13.

The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector.
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

J. JAY GREENOUGH'S PRIVATE SCHOOL for boys, No. 11 West 27th-st.—The twenty-sixth year begins Sept. 12. The number of scholars is limited to twenty-five in each department. The course of instruction is systematic, thorough and efficient. Circulars at the bookstores or at No. 82 East 23d-st.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Lexington-av., near 37th-st. Term commences Sept. 12. Instruction thorough in all branches; discipline efficient. Philosophical and chemical lectures, with apparatus. Terms, from $10 to $25 per quarter.

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL INSTITUTE, Hackensack, N. J.—WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Principal—will reopen on Monday, Sept. 5. Terms exceedingly moderate. Superior advantages for obtaining a knowledge of Music.

$32 50.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY—Catskill Mountains. Students (either sex) received any time. Particulars of W. Sandford, Esq., No. 239 Water-st., or the Rev. H. J. Fox, A. M., Ashland, N. Y.

LYON & KARGE'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 926 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., an English, Classical, French and German School, reopens Sept. 12.

THE COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL Institute, No. 244 West 19th-st., will commence its fourteenth year on Monday, Sept. 5.

JOHN H. BROWN, A. M., Principal.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL—ENTERING its twenty-third year, reopens its primary, commercial and classical departments Sept. 12. For circulars call on the Janitor. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

MRS. MACAULAY, NO. 43 EAST 21ST-ST., (between Broadway and 4th-av.,) will reopen her French and English Boarding and Day School Monday, Sept. 19.

A SPANISH LADY DESIRES TO TEACH Spanish, either in private families or in schools. Apply for a week, at No. 50 Lexington-av., corner 25th-st., green door.

MISS COOPER WILL RESUME HER School for Young Ladies and Misses on Monday, Sept. 5, at No. 24 West 21st-st., near 5th-av.

THE MISSES DANFORTH WILL RECEIVE their class of pupils Sept 15, at No. 51 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
No. 218 4th-st., (corner of McDougal-st.,) on Washington-square,
MESSRS. CLARKE & FANNING, PRINCIPALS,

Opens its seventeenth scholastic year, Sept. 12, 1859. Male pupils of all ages are received and instructed in all branches preparatory to business or college. The number of pupils in all the departments is two hundred. The Principals are assisted in Classics, Mathematics, Natural Sciences, French, German, Spanish, Book-keeping, Drawing, Penmanship, Elocution, Composition, &c., by TEN experienced Professors and Instructors.

Advanced students of the Classical Department are just entering on the study of the authors required for admission to the Freshmen and Sophomore classes of College, under the tuition of Prof. JOHN MCFARLANE, who has, during more than twenty years of devotion to Latin and Greek classics, prepared many New-York students for Columbia and other Colleges, among whom is Mr. Orlando H. Morris, of this City, for the Freshman Class of Columbia College; Mr. Bernard Pratte, son of the late Mayor of St. Louis, for the Freshman Class of Yale College; and Mr. Cornelius King, son of the President of Columbia College, for the Junior Class of that institution.

The advanced classes in French have been placed under the instruction of Prof. DE GROS, who is eminent for imparting a correct conversational use of the language.

The central location of this Institute renders it easy of access by railroad and stage from all parts of the City, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Hoboken, while pupils to it from Yonkers, Irvington, New-Rochelle and Jamaica, L. I., are of constant occurrence. Circulars of full particulars may be had at the Broadway Bookstores, Burnton's, No. 49 6th-av., Rayner's, No. 76 Bowery, and at the School.

The smallest boys are under the special care of one of the Principals.

For the information of parents seeking a suitable place in this City for the instruction of their sons, and who are not acquainted with this Institution, a part of the names of its 175 well-known present patrons are given as APPROPRIATE REFERENCES, viz.:

Rev. A. D. Gillette, D. D.
Rev. Jeremiah Chaplin, DD.
Rev. Charles Fletcher.
Hon. Henry E. Davies.
Hon. Wm. F. Havemeyer.
Hon. William Tucker.
Julius Frankel, M. D.
A. N. Gunn, M. D.
Samuel A. Purdy, M. D.
Joseph Worster, M. D.
Mr. John H. Abeel.
Mr. Thomas G. Arnold.
Mr. Robert Allan.
D. A. Baldwin, Esq.
Mr. Francis Ball.
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Mr. Mathias Clark.
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Mr. Jno. T. Conover.
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Mr. Elias P. Winans.
Mr. J. C. Withington.
Mr. John Woodhead.
&c., &c.

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL,
No. 866 Broadway, RICHARD P. JENKS, Principal.

This School will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 12, Circulars, with reference and terms, may be had at the bookstore of Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, or of Mauran & Philes, No. 55 Cedar-st.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, (with Gymnasium under special teacher,) No. 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 5. Circulars at Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway, at No. 156 2d-av.; at Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and at the school. There is a preparatory department for boys from 6 to 8 years old.

MADAME NAPOLEON'S
French and English Boarding and Day Schools for young ladies will reopen on Monday, Sept. 12. Circulars can be obtained at the institution, No. 184 Clinton-st., South Brooklyn.

MADAME A. A. LE DUC,
No. 264 West 23d-st., opposite London Terrace, will reopen her French and English School for Young Ladies, Tuesday, Sept. 13. For circulars address the Principal.

MURRAY HALL.
THE REV. J. J. ELMENDORF'S SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 101 West 36th-st., New-York. Ninth session begins on Tuesday, Sept. 14.

MISS HAVENS RESPECTFULLY INFORMS her friends and patrons that, having removed from No. 81 9th-st., she will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies in the new and commodious establishment, No. 250 Madison-av., Murray Hill, second house north of 39th-st., on Wednesday, Sept. 14. Her facilities for imparting a thorough and finished education to her pupils will continue to be unsurpassed in the City. French is taught with especial regard to its conversational use. Her school circulars, with references and terms, may be had at her residence; of R. N. Havens, Esq., No. 17 Nassau-st.; and at the book-stores of Messrs. Lockwood, No. 411 Broadway, and Randolph, No. 683 Broadway.

N. B.—A stage is provided for day scholars residing at a distance from the school.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE, AT BEDFORD, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—A family boarding school under the charge of Mr. and Mrs. Bolton; location elevated and healthy, with 10 acres of well-shaded, ornamental grounds; competent teachers employed; highest advantages offered for music, painting, &c. Terms from $180 to $200 a year; Fall term reopens first Wednesday in September. For circulars, apply to Mr. Jas. Bates, American Exchange Bank Building, corner Broadway and Cedar-st.; Carter & Brothers, No. 530 Broadway; Jackson's Mourning Store, No. 551 Broadway; or address the Principal.

ROBERT BOLTON.

AMENIA SEMINARY.—ESTABLISHED 1835.—The Rev. D. GAGE, A. M., Principal. First-class Boarding School—male and female. Advantages—Healthy location, ease of access, thorough instruction from experienced teachers. Unsurpassed in music and painting. Students received at any time. Board and common English, $38. For circulars, &c., address the Principal, or GEORGE W. CENTER, Amenia, Dutchess County, N. Y.

SOUTH BROOKLYN FEMALE SEMINARY—Boarding and Day School, No. 293 Clinton-st., opens on Wednesday, Sept. 14. A first-class school—Professors in every department. Circulars may be had at the institution. A. W. MOREHOUSE, A. M., Principal.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, NO. 60 West 33d-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway, reopens on Monday, Sept. 12. Two departments, each under the exclusive charge of one of the Principals.

JOHN ARRELL. JOHN GOSMAN.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL AT NEW-ROCHELLE, one hour from the City of New-York. This institution commenced the 14th term on the 1st inst. Terms moderate. For circulars, address the Principal, R. LOCKWOOD.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL.—AN English, French, Spanish and Classical Boarding and Day School for young gentlemen, reopens on Monday, September 12, at Nos. 973 and 975 Broadway, Madison square. P. M. W. REDFIELD, Principal.

MME. F. REICHARD'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th-av., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 15.

THE MISSES PALACHE'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School, No. 183 West 28th-st., between 9th and 9th avs., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 12.

MISS REED'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 20 West 16th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

PROF. VILLEPLAIT WILL RESUME HIS instruction on MONDAY next. Apply at his schoolrooms, No. 1057 Broadway, between 12 and 3 o'clock.

MADISON ACADEMY — MADISON-AVENUE, cor. 28th-st.—Will be reopened on Wednesday, Sept. 14. Rev. S. R. DAVIS, Principal. Residence, 163 Lex.-av.

J. H. PATTON'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NO. 15 West 26th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel, will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

MADAME MARTINET'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 32 West 21st-st., will reopen Thursday, Sept. 15.

MISSES MARSHALL'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, No. 141 West 38th-st., bet. 7th and 8th avs., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 12.

MISS BALLOW WILL REOPEN HER school for young ladies, at No. 24 East 22d-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., on Thursday, Sept. 15.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA College will be opened, after the Summer vacation, on Thursday, Sept. 1, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

J. F. WORTH'S CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH School, No. 237 4th-av., (one door above 19th-st.,) will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 12.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

THE FALL TERM OF THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S SCHOOL, No. 23 Grammercy-park, will commence on Thursday, Sept. 15.

MISSES L. M. & M. R. GREEN, NO. 1 5th-av., will reopen their Boarding and Day School for young ladies, on Tuesday, Sept. 20.

MISS F. B PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 77 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 19.

MISS CORNWALL'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Ladies, No. 68 West 26th-st., will open on Monday, Sept. 12. Circulars at No. 762 Broadway.

MISS MORSE'S FRENCH SCHOOL FOR young ladies, No. 1,076 Broadway, opens Sept. 12.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 39th-st.,
near 5th-av.

Mrs. WILLIAMES will reopen her School on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

An omnibus will be provided for pupils residing at a distance.

NEW-YORK MEDICAL COLLEGE,
No. 90 East 13th-st.

The INTRODUCTORY LECTURE to the Preliminary Course at this Institution will be delivered by

Prof. J. M. CARNOCHAN, M. D.,

on TUESDAY, 20th inst., at 12 o'clock M., in the Surgical Theatre.

This Course will be entirely practical and clinical in its character. Lectures will be delivered daily at the College or at the Hospital, by the following gentlemen:

On the Modus Operandi of Medicines, by Prof. DAVIS.
On Amputations, by Prof. CARNOCHAN.
On Poisonous Gases, by Prof. DOREMUS.
On the Management of Labor, by Prof. PEASLEE.
On the Mechanism and Uses of the Microscope, by Prof. FLINT.
On the Anatomy of the Eye and Ear, by Prof. BRYAN.
On the Surgical Anatomy of Hernia, by Prof. MEIER.
On Toxicological Chemistry, by Dr. B. L. BUDD.

The practical course on the *Poisons* will commence on the 27th inst. R. OGDEN DOREMUS, M. D., Dean of the Faculty.

CHEMISTRY.

Dr. DOREMUS would respectfully announce that his LABORATORIES are now open for the reception of students in Practical Chemistry. Apply at No. 70 Union-place, or at the New-York Medical College.

TO TEACHERS AND LITERARY INSTITUTIONS.
IVISON & PHINNEY, NEW-YORK,
WILL PUBLISH, OCT. 1,
and will send gratis and prepaid, on application, their
NEW DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE,
(172 pages 8vo.)
of the
AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL SERIES.

including the most approved and late initial and higher Books in Spelling, Reading, Arithmetic, Mathematics, History, Geography, Writing, Music, Language, Chemistry, Philosophy, Botany, Geology, &c., making over 100 volumes of choice progressive

SCHOOL AND COLLEGE TEXT-BOOKS.

THE EDUCATIONAL NEWS (quarterly) sent free to teachers. No. 4 just issued.

Specimen copies of Books to Teachers, and first supplies for Classes on very liberal terms.

TEACHERS' FREE READING-ROOM,

with American and European Educational Journals, &c., open during business hours.

IVISON & PHINNEY.
Nos. 48 and 50 Walker-st., New-York.

MISS HAINES
Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her School,
NO. 10 GRAMERCY-PARK,
EAST 20TH-ST.,
Will commence on Tuesday, Sept. 20.

A punctual attendance of her pupils is requested.

Those who have confided their daughters to Miss HAINES in past years, may be assured of her continued desire and, as she trusts, increased ability to impart to her pupils a substantial, useful and accomplished education. She has the aid of teachers of acknowledged talent, and it will be their united aim to contribute, as much as possible, to the personal happiness, as well as moral and intellectual improvement, of those committed to their care.

MR. ERNEST PERRING,
PROFESSOR OF SINGING AND PIANO-FORTE.

Mr. ERNEST PERRING having decided to make New-York City his permanent residence, begs to acquaint the public, his friends, and pupils, that he will give instructions in the art of Singing and Piano-Forte. Applications for terms, etc., to be made at Messrs. CHICKERING'S, corner of Broadway and 4th-st.; also at Messrs. BREUSING'S, No. 701 Broadway.

PROF. ELIE CHARLIER'S
FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN
No. 48 East 24th-st.,
Will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 15.

Boarding and Day School, Classical and Commercial. Fifteen teachers are attached to the establishment; German and Spanish taught. The French is the language of the school. There is a primary department.

VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CLASSES.
THE NEW FRENCH METHOD.
CHEVE'S SYSTEM.

Mlle. SAUVAGEOT respectfully informs her pupils and the public that she will shortly resume her classes. Immediate application is earnestly requested. Evening classes for ladies and gentlemen; Morning classes for ladies. Terms for a complete course of instruction, $30. For particulars, inquire at No. 27 Bond-st.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL, NEW-YORK. The next term of this Institution will commence on the 3d of October, and terminate on the 15th of May next, at the Law School Building, No. 37 Lafayette-place, under the direction of Prof. THEODORE W. DWIGHT, LL. D.

In addition to the usual branches of legal study, courses of lectures will be given in Political Science and in Moral Philosophy, by Professors LIEBER and NAIRNE, of Columbia College, with other lectures on legal subjects by eminent jurists of the City and State of New-York, and also a course on Medical Jurisprudence.

Terms of admission to all the lectures, $75 for the year. Four yearly prizes of $250, of $200, of $150, and of $100, will be awarded to the four students of the greatest proficiency.

Full particulars may be obtained on application to the President of the College, CHARLES KING, LL.D., or to Prof. DWIGHT, No. 37 Lafayette-place, or to either of the undersigned members of the Law School Committee of the Trustees of the College:

SAMUEL B. RUGGLES,
HAMILTON FISH,
GOUVERNEUR M. OGDEN,
GEORGE T. STRONG,
WILLIAM BETTS.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The usual exercises in this Institution will be resumed as follows, viz.: Of the School of Art on the 1st; of the Preparatory or Grammar School on the 12th; of School of Civil Engineering and of the Collegiate Department on the 21st September; of the School of Law on the 3d October; of the School of Medicine and of that of Analytic and Practical Chemistry on the 17th October. Applicants for admission can obtain all necessary information at the University. The examination for admission to the College classes will take place on TUESDAY, Sept. 20, in the Council room.

ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor of U. C. N. Y.

UNIVERSITY, Washington-square, Aug. 29, 1859.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and English School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., reopens on Monday, Sept. 5. Miss SARAH SEDGWICK (formerly of 9th-st.) conducts the primary department with her well-known ability. Circulars at Crowen's, No. 699; Christern's, No. 763: and Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway. Arrangements made for boarders.

BOOKKEEPING, BUSINESS WRITING, ARITHMETIC.—DOLBEAR'S Academy, No. 609 Broadway, is the largest commercial institution in New-York. Gentlemen or boys are prepared practically for business in a short time. Two $10 desks for bookkeeping vacant. Private rooms, $15.

MONS. L. DeGRAND-VAL'S FRENCH BOARDING SCHOOL—Classical and Commercial, Hudson-terrace, Hoboken, N. J.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their day school for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., one door below 32d-st., on Monday, Sept. 19.

MISS M. W. LEGGETT WILL REOPEN her school, No. 273 10th-st., on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—MODERN STYLES of school furniture manufactured and for sale by N JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st., New-York. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application by mail or otherwise.

TEACHERS.

A LADY WHO HAS HAD MANY YEARS' experience in the tuition and management of children, desires a situation as governess in a family; she is capable of taking the entire charge of motherless children, including their wardrobe, &c.; the very best reference given. Direct A. B., care of Messrs. Robins, Powell & Co., No. 12 Barclay-st.

A YOUNG LADY FULLY COMPETENT TO instruct in French, German, music and the ordinary branches of education, is desirous of meeting with an engagement, her present one terminating shortly; parties requiring the services of an accomplished gouvernante are requested to address J. W., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUATION as governess in a family, in New York, Brooklyn, or vicinity, or as assistant in a school. Instruction given in English branches, French and music. City references given. Address, L. P. M., Box No. 4,014 New York Post office.

GOVERNESS WANTED—IN THE COUNTRY, near New-York City, to teach two children; must be proficient in instrumental music. Address S. E., with terms and references, for three days, Box No. 119 *Times* Office. An Episcopalian preferred.

TEACHERS.—A LADY OF EXPERIENCE IN teaching English, French, Latin, music and drawing, wishes to engage in a school or family; no objection to the country. References exchanged, &c. Address K., Box No. 1,621 Post-office.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.

New-York on Wednesdays and Saturdays, commencing Sept. 24; Brooklyn on Tuesdays and Fridays, commencing Sept. 27. Private class for ladies at 11 A. M.; class for children at 4 P. M.; for gentlemen at 8 P. M. Families, private classes and school classes attended.

Circulars may be had at either of the Academies.

Mr. DODWORTH takes great pleasure in calling attention to the enlargement of his Brooklyn establishment. The large room has nearly double its former capacity, with ante-rooms in proportion. Great attention has been given to the adoption of a proper system of ventilation. Mr. DODWORTH has ever made it a duty to introduce, in addition to all the fashionable dances, such exercises and dances as would have the most salutary effect upon the figure, walk and general deportment of those placed under his charge.

CHARRUAUD'S DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 54 East 13th-st., near Broadway.

Mr. CHARRUAUD, assisted by Mrs. A. LAUNAY, begs leave to acquaint his patrons and the public that his Academy will reopen on SATURDAY, the 15th of October, at 12 o'clock Noon, and 3½ Afternoon; and on Tuesday, the 18th, at 3 and 8 P. M.

Days throughout the season—Tuesday and Friday, at 3; afternoon for children; at 8 for gentlemen.

Wednesday and Saturday at 12 noon for children; and 3½ afternoon for young ladies and young gentlemen.

Monthly *Soirees* on the last Thursday in each month.

Circulars can be obtained at the Academy, and at Mr. CHARRUAUD'S residence, No. 148 East 17th-st.

E. FERRERO'S
DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 59 West 14th-st., New-York, and No. 122 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

The above Academies will open in New-York on Oct. 8, and in Brooklyn on Oct. 11, at 3½ P. M. Schools and private classes attended. Pupils can enter at any time during the season. Soirees given as usual. For circulars, apply at the Academies.

WHITE, GOLD-BAND AND RICHLY-Decorated Dinner, Tea and Toilet ware, &c. Table Cutlery. Cut Glass, Silver-Plated ware, &c. R. M. BRUNDIGE, No. 232 Bleecker-st., New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED, SITUATIONS.—FIRST-CLASS FEMALE servants want first-class situations.—Employers returning to the City, and others, are respectfully informed that there are now a most respectable class of competent and well recommended servants wanting situations, at WESLEY & Co.'s Select Female Offices, No. 292 4th-av., near 22nd street, and at 348 6th-av., above 21st street, next the Baker's. A lady in attendance. On hand, four monthly nurses, four Scotch and English housekeepers, and three Protestant nurses.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, INDUSTRIOUS YOUNG woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is a competent laundress, and an experienced domestic, suitable for a good place. Also, a respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and plain sewer; would assist in the washing. They have lived in City and country, and are well recommended. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., between 23d and 24th-sts., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, NEAT YOUNG woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is a first-class cook, an excellent washer and ironer. Also, a situation as chambermaid, waiting, washing and ironing, or seamstress and nurse; both would do general housework separate; best reference; no objections to country; wages moderate. Call at No. 510 Broadway, third floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, FOR A VERY RELIABLE, faithful servant, to cook, wash and iron, or to do general housework; is a hard-working, economical girl, and a superior washer and ironer and good cook; references unquestionable. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, GENTEEL GIRL, A situation as seamstress; cuts and fits ladies' cloaks and children's dresses in fashionable style; has done the sewing of a family for the last five years; can alter and finish ladies' and children's hats; is quick at the needle; wages $8 to $9. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chambermaid and to do fine washing, or as chambermaid and laundress. Understands how to fill either situation thoroughly. Has satisfactory reference from her last place. Apply at No. 397 6th-av., between 24th and 25th-sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as good plain cook and to assist in washing and ironing; has best of City reference from her last place, where she lived three years. Apply at No. 195 West 25th-st, second story, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a permanent situation in a private family as seamstress, who can cut and fit children's dresses and do all kinds of embroidery. Call Monday, at No. 271 West 27th-st., near 9th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 97 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, in a private family to cook, wash and iron, or to do general housework; good City reference. Apply at No. 218 East 14th-st., between Av. A and 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as chambermaid; is a good plain sewer. Good City reference given. Call at No. 157 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., for 2 days.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS a situation as wet nurse; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union Court, corner of University-place and 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, in a small private family; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 77 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as cook and baker of bread, biscuit, and dessert; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 157 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESECTABLE girl as cook, washer and ironer. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 186 East 16th-st.

WANTED—HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION BY an American woman; is willing to devote her time to the interest of her employer. Apply at No. 12 6th-av.

WANTED.—CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economize by employing good faithful girls, are invited to call or send to the Domestic Institute and Home, No. 69 6th av., where efficient domestics can be had. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these girls from 5 to 15 years.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, ACTIVE AND REspectable married man, Scotchman, a situation as coachman in a private family, who perfectly understands the care and treatment of horses; can produce the best of recommendations as to honesty, sobriety and carefulness from the old country and this City. Would have no objection to going to live in the country. A note addressed to COACHMAN, J. Disney's saddlery, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts., will be punctually attended to till engaged.

WANTED—BY A STRONG, ACTIVE, RESPECTABLE man and wife, no children, situations; man, either as coachman, gardener, or farmer; understands each business perfectly; the wife as cook, washer and ironer or housework; is a perfect cook, a good washer and ironer. Best references. No objections to country. Wages moderate. A single man wants a situation as coachman and gardener or farmer. Good reference. Call or address COACHMAN, No. 510 Broadway, third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a respectable Protestant young Englishman, without incumbrance; perfectly understands the care and management of horses; is a good and careful driver; has no objection to the country, and can produce good City reference. Address W. G., at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, STEADY young man, a situation in City or country; understands well the care and management of horses; is a good steady driver; will be found willing to make himself generally useful, and not afraid of work; has a general knowledge of gardening; can produce satisfactory references; a good place is more desirable than high wages. Apply at 378 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—A SALESMAN, IN AN IMPORTING and manufacturing house of clothiers' and tailors' trimmings, a young man, who is well acquainted with the Southern and Western merchant tailors, and has some knowledge of the trimming business. Address Box No. 2,089 Post-office, with reference to last employers.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant man and wife; no incumbrance; country preferred; the man as coachman, gardener or farmer; his wife as competent seamstress, or can undertake the management of a gentleman's house, dairy, or as good cook. Apply, for two days, at WESLEY'S, No. 292 4th-av., near 22d-st.

WANTED — A SITUATION AS CLERK OR salesman in a wholesale or retail account book or stationery house, by a young man who has a thorough knowledge of the business. Best of City references given. Would not object to travel and solicit orders during the Winter. Address B., Box 173 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE single man as waiter in a private family; understands his business perfectly, and can give good City references. A note addressed to S. A., care of Mr. H. Kerr, No. 746 Broadway, corner of Astor-place, will have immediate answer for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young man a situation as coachman and groom, a short distance in the country. Understands the management of horses thoroughly. Has the most unquestionable recommendtions, &c. Address A. C., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN, as coachman and groom; no objection to work in a garden, if required, or make himself useful; understands the care of horses, and is a good driver; understands his business in all its branches. Address, B. H. W., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as porter; a permanent place more an object than wages; good security given as to honesty. Address J. S. K., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

TO COAL DEALERS AND BUSINESS MEN GENERALLY.—Wanted employment by a young man, aged 26, who has experience in the City retail coal business; is a thorough bookkeeper; would engage as bookkeeper, cashier or clerk for a moderate compensation. References first-class. Address N. M., *Courier and Enquirer* Office, No. 162 Pearl-st.

TO MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.—EMPLOYment of any kind wanted by an active, energetic, young man, with a good education, and able and willing to work. But a small salary required. Best of reference given. Address G., Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

GOOD MALE AND FEMALE FRENCH, German, and other servants, at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs; also a first-class French cook. French and German languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

HELP WANTED.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Want a few experienced retail Silk salesmen.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A CAPABLE PROTestant nurse, who is fond of children, and accustomed to the entire charge of them, to take care of two little girls, eight and nine years of age. A Swiss or German girl speaking English and French, or English woman, between the ages of twenty-five or thirty-five years, preferred. She must bring satisfactory recommendation. Apply at the Clarendon Hotel, Room No. 135, between the hours of 9 and 11 A. M., Saturday, Monday and Tuesday.

WANTED—A WAITER, COOK AND LADY'S maid and seamstress—A married couple would be preferred as waiter and cook. All must be competent and be well recommended. Also wanted, several other good cooks, laundresses, waitresses, nurses, chambermaids and other well-recommended servants in all capacities. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st.

WANTED—A THOROUGH AND PRACTICAL milliner, to go West, to take charge of a millinery department in a dry goods store. Must understand her business in every respect. To one who possesses the above necessary qualifications, good wages, and expenses of journey will be paid. None but experienced hands need apply, at No. 34 Murray-st., 2d floor, up stairs, between 8 and 10 A. M., on Tuesday, Sept. 19.

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE PLAIN COOK WHO understands her business, and can bring satisfactory testimonials. Apply between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. to-day, at No. 24 Gramercy-park. N. B.—If the weather should prove stormy the lady will be in town to-morrow within the same hours.

A NUMBER OF YOUNG MEN WANTED—To peddle an article of almost universal use. An industrious man can make a good living with very little trouble.

JERVIS' INFORMATION EXCHANGE, NO. 229 BROADWAY.

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED—FOR A LARGE private family residing a few miles from this City; none but a Protestant woman of experience need apply. Good references required. Call on Tuesday or Wednesday of this week, from 10 to 2, at 61 10th-st., near 5th-av.

MAN AND WIFE WANTED—WITHOUT children, to take charge of a pretty Cottage near Tarrytown. No Irish need apply. Address with full particulars, C. C, HARTMAN, New-York Post Office, for one week.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AT THE EMPIRE CITY INSTITUTE, No. 378 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts., several Protestant girls, to fill first-class situations, now ready. Also, coachmen, grooms, waiters, bartenders, clerks of stores, and respectable men and boys generally. Can be well suited with good places and little delay. N. B.—We can recommend this office.

WANTED—A FEW FIRST-CLASS CANVASSING agents for a handsome and valuable work to be sold exclusively by subscription. Apply to GEO. W. ELLIOTT, at Harper & Brothers', Franklin-square.

WANTED—A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, BY A family residing a short distance in the country; an experienced woman, a Protestant, may find a good situation by applying at No. 48 South-st.

NURSERY MAID WANTED.—A WOMAN accustomed to the care of children, who can sew neatly and has good City reference, may apply at No. 91 5th-av., between 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.

WANTED—A COOK AND WAITRESS, TO GO A short distance in the country. Apply at No. 146 2d-av., between 9 and 1 o'clock this day.

FARMING-HAND WANTED—WAGES $10 A month and board. Apply at No. 42 Pine-st., Room No. 8, from 11 to 3. Also, a dairy-woman wanted.

GIRL WANTED—TO COOK, WASH AND IRON. Apply at No. 26 Lamartine-place, between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A GOOD WAITRESS; THOSE HAVING good City reference only need apply. Call at No. 25 West 16th-st., between the hours of 9 and 2.

FOR SALE.

JOHN KAVANAGH,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
AND HOUSE AGENT,

No. 778 6th-avenue, between 45th and 46th sts., Has some beautifully located property for sale on the principal avenues and streets of the City, vacant lots on 2d-av., 6th-av., Yorkville and Harlem, on which there are some fine corners. AN ENTIRE BLOCK FRONT on 6th-av., for cash. Money to loan on bond and mortgage. People wanting property for investment will do well to call on KAVANAGH. He has plenty of it, and at RIGHT FIGURES. Corner stores and houses on 2d-av. and 6th-av., for sale cheap. Also, a few first-class houses on 45th' 47th, and 48th sts., and Madison and Lexington avs., to let or for sale.

TO CAPITALISTS.

For sale, an elegant brown-stone-front store and dwelling on 9th-av., west side, near 35th-st. Has nearly all the improvements, with vaults under sidewalk and rear of house. Also, a three-story brick-front store and dwelling No. 421 9th-av. These two houses will be sold cheap for cash. Terms cash. Apply to

JOHN KAVANAGH,
No. 778 6th-av.

WILLIAMSBURG, L. I.—LOTS ON THE following streets: Smith, Leonard, Ewen, Conselyea, Skillman, Jackson, Withers and Graham-av.; will be sold separately or together on very low terms. Apply to JOHN M. JACKSON, No. 36 Warren-st., second floor, New-York., or at No. 65 Hammond-st., from 7 to 9 P. M.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front house in 48th-st., near 6th-av., containing all the modern improvements. Also a good brick front house in 36th-st., near 8th-av. One also in 44th-st., near 9th-av., and one in 33d-st., near 10th-av. To a cash customer either of the above places will be sold at a bargain. Inquire of H. JELIFF, No. 253 9th-av.

FOR SALE.—THE SUBSTANTIAL THREE-STOry brick house, 50 feet deep, containing 15 rooms, and sub-cellar, in one of the finest avenues in the City of Brooklyn, within 5 minutes walk of the Fulton-av. cars. Apply on the premises, No. 256 Carlton-av., near Lafayette.

TO HOTEL KEEPERS AND OTHERS.—For sale or exchange for New-York, Brooklyn, or Jersey City property, a Hotel situated at one of the principal stations on the New-York and Erie Railroad. For further particulars, inquire at the Dry Dock Iron Works, No. 435 East 10th-st., East River, New-York.

FOR SALE—THREE NEW BROWN-STONE front houses, Nos. 15, 19 and 21 Second-place, Brooklyn; three stories and basement, bath-room, marble wash-basins, with Nassau water, furnace, range, &c., &c. Will be sold low to close an estate. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 90 Beaver-st.

GREENPOINT PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A two-story house, with store attached, suitable for any kind of business; good cellar; grape vines, &c.; to be sold at a bargain. Apply to C. MONTROSS, Java-st., 5th lot east of Union-av. No agents need apply.

UP-TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.—PARTIES having lots in the upper part of the City for sale, will find it to their advantage to register them in some real estate office down town, as most capitalists who wish to purchase seek for investments there, either in purchasing houses or lots.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BRICK ENGlish basement house and lot, No. 199 West 35th-st., in perfect order, with all the modern improvments; house 18 by 50, lot 98 feet. Two-thirds can remain on bond and mortgage.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—NEAR THE ATLANtic Docks, Brooklyn, a fire-proof brick building, 100 feet square, 60x100, two stories, with a first-class engine and an ample supply of Ridgewood water. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FIFTH-AVENUE.—FOR SALE ON THE FIFTH-av., near 14th-st., a first-class dwelling; lot 26 feet front, with stable attached, and all in perfect order. For cards to view the house, and further particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE TWO-STORY HOUSES NO. 162 West 25th-st. and Nos. 112 and 118 Bank-st., and the three-story house No. 35 West 35th-st. Apply to D. CURTIS & DYCKMAN, No. 36 Beaver-st.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND LOT NO. 313 MONroe-st., near Grand-st. ferry, at 12 o'clock on TUESDAY, Sept. 20, at the Merchants' Exchange.

BROADWAY PROPERTY FOR SALE—THE valuable property on Broadway, just above Broome-st., running through to Mercer-st. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

IRVING & WINTHROP, REAL ESTATE Brokers, No. 44 Nassau-st., have for sale a number of first-class houses, in desirable situations; also, money to loan on bond and mortgage in different amounts.

FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH—AN INVOICE of recently imported staple Hardware; or would exchange for a house or lots at cash value; located between Union and Central Parks and 4th and 6th avs. Address, with particulars, Box No. 166 Post-office, N. Y.

TO EXCHANGE.—EIGHT HOUSES AND LOTS (now rented and paying 10 per cent. interest) will be exchanged for any good unimproved lots on New-York Island by CALDWELL & JANES, No. 96 Broadway.

TO LET.

HOUSES IN BROOKLYN.—THREE NEW 3-story brick houses, with gas, water, &c., on south side Carleton-av., between Myrtle and Park avs; rent $325.

Three 3-story brick houses, with gas, water, &c, corner Hoyt and Butler sts.; rent $250.

Half of new 3-story frame house, with gas and water, on north side of Butler-st., between Hoyt and Bond; rent $90. Apply at No. 42 Pine-st., Room No. 8.

TO LET IN BROADWAY—THE FIRST-CLASS 5-story English basement dwelling, No. 1,082 Broadway, containing 25 rooms and all the modern improvements, well adapted for a large private family or a genteel boarding-house; newly painted and papered throughout. Apply at PRIOR'S drug-store, corner of Broadway and 31st-st., or to EDMUND HURRY No. 68 William-st.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY brick house No. 224 Thompson-st., near Washington-square, in complete order, with all the modern conveniences. To a person desiring a residence down town it is very desirable. Apply to JOHN CULYER, No. 231 Thompson-st.

TO LET—THE MODERN FOUR-STORY BRICK house No. 35 West 41st-st., near Broadway, with gas fixtures, modern improvements, and in complete order. The carpets, which are entirely new, and of velvet, will be sold at a sacrifice. Rent $650. Apply to T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 79 Cedar-st., or on the premises.

TO LET—THE SALOON NO. 210 WILLIAM-ST., 100 feet deep, with a room adjoining 30 feet square; seven bedrooms and a large front basement, all fitted up in the best manner; workshops for light manufacturing purposes, in No. 208 William and No. 113 Nassau-st. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE BUILDING, 25 FEET FRONT, NO. 861 Broadway, facing Union-square, near 17th-st.; a beautiful store and basement; plate-glass windows; three stories above the store finished for dwelling. Apply to Mr. JACKSON, No. 891 Broadway.

TO LET—THE SMALL THREE-STORY BRICK house, No. 27 Schermerhorn-st., between Court and Clinton sts., Brooklyn; near all the cars and ferries. Rent $550 per annum. Apply at the house, or No. 108 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY BRICK HOUSE, No. 18 Lafayette-place, with rear building and stable adjacent. Immediate possession. Apply to Messrs. CARLE & STRONG, Druggists, corner of Maiden-lane and Water-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—TO A PRIvate family. A first-class new 25 feet front house, elegantly finished and furnished, in the best location on Murray Hill and Madison-av. Address C. S., Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house No. 31 Summit-st., South Brooklyn. In perfect order; water, gas, &c. Possession given immediately. Inquire of S. N. MARSH, No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York.

TO LET—HALF OF A FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-story, English basement house, on West 40th-st., near 7th-av., to a family having no small children. Rent $250 a year. Address M., Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE COTTAGE NO. 134 Vanderbilt-av., near Myrtle; 13 rooms; rent low; immediate possession. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

TO LET—TO A SMALL RESPECTABLE FAMILY the lower part of the desirable house No. 161 Allen-st.; has water, gas and fixtures, range in first-rate order; with immediate possession. Rent $350.

TO LET—FOUR LOFTS TO LET IN THE NEW marble building No. 147 Fulton-street, near Broadway. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the *Times* Building. Apply at the *Times* Office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—By a respectable family of four adults. Board would be given as equivalent, if agreeable to both parties, (no other boarders intended.) Address W., Box No. 424 Brooklyn Post-office. References unexceptionable.

WANTED—THREE FIRST-CLASS MODERN houses on the 5th or Madison avs. EDWARD WOOD, No. 180 Fulton-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

AUCTION SALE OF A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE AT HARTFORD, CONN.—The elegant dwelling-house No. 81 Trumbull-st., in Hartford, Conn., will be sold at public auction on the premises, on TUESDAY, Sept. 27, at 11 o'clock A. M. The grounds are 75 feet front on Trumbull-st., and 213 feet deep. The house contains a beautiful billiard room and picture gallery, and is in all respects a first-class house, either in regard to comfort, taste or convenience, and is the best in the city, and probably in the State. It was built by days' work, in the most thorough manner, and without regard to cost, constituting in every department all that ingenuity could invent, or means provide, to make it a desirable, first-class home. The sale will be positive, and terms liberal. The house will be open for examination on Monday and Friday afternoons, and at other times if desired, until the day of sale. The entire furniture in the house will be set up immediately after, due notice of which will be given. Apply or address ROBERT BUELL, No. 132 State-st., Hartford, Conn.

TO LET—ON STATEN ISLAND, A SMALL COTtage and stable, with five and a half lots of ground, with fruit and vegetable garden. The house has four bedrooms on second floor, two parlors and two kitchens on first floor, fine cellar. The house is delightfully situated on high ground, overlooking the Bay, New-York, &c. It is within a few minutes' walk of Quarantine and New-Brighton ferries. The whole or part of the furniture will be sold with it. Apply at No. 4 Bridge-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT NORTH ORANGE, N. J., A spacious dwelling-house, having 16 rooms, with extension in the rear, containing kitchen, wash-room and two bedrooms. The premises embrace more than an acre of ground, are very pleasantly located, within five minutes' walk of railroad station and on the stage-route, and contain a variety of choice fruit trees. Apply to J. F. TRIPPE, Esq., No. 90 Warren-st.; J. S. KING, Esq., No. 58 Exchange-place, or S. C. HAY, Esq., No. 82 Broadway.

HOUSE AND LANDS FOR SALE IN NEWBURGH.—An excellent house, commanding a fine view of the Hudson, desirably located, thoroughly built, with stable, and all modern conveniences of water, gas, and heating; all in perfect order. Grounds finely laid out, numerous fruit and ornamental trees. For particulars apply to JOHN HOOPER & CO.'S Advertising Agency, No. 41 Park-row, *Times* Building, New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT AT YONKERS FOR SALE.—A new and substantial mansion and outbuildings, having every convenience and in perfect order. The view is very extensive and beautiful. Price $30,000. Apply to C. H. BUCKMASTER, No. 112 Front-st.; or to M. T. BOLNER, adjoining the premises.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—IN Greenwich, Conn., on the New-Haven Railroad, 30 miles from the City; one acre of ground; buildings in fine order; possession Spring of 1860; now rented. Apply to Mr. ELLIOTT, Station-master at dépôt; or address J. M. BOWEN, No. 43 Maiden-lane, New-York.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE ON THE Hudson, five minutes' walk from depot and landing, and one hour from New-York. Price, $5,000. A bargain. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR COUNTRY HOUSES.—ARCHITECTUral designs, new, original and complete, or made to order, $5 each, by JOHN P. GAYNOR, Architect and superintendent of over 3,000 fine buildings. Office No. 182 Broadway.

FARMS.

TWO VALUABLE FARMS FOR SALE.—I offer for sale, privately, two farms situated in the County of Chesterfield, State of Virginia: one called "Grassland," situated within one mile and overlooking the city of Petersburg, containing 255 acres, with all necessary buildings for the accommodation of a large family; with well-constructed out-houses for the preservation of crops and sheltering stock, &c. This farm is beautifully situated, and in a high state of improvement; all having been recently limed and well set in clover. Whether as a pleasant residence or for agricultural or gardening purposes a more desirable farm is rarely afforded in eastern Virginia. The other farm, called the "Isle of Pines," is situated fifteen miles from the city of Petersburgh, containing 688 acres, and is well adapted to the growth of Corn, Wheat and Tobacco; much of this track is in virgin growth, and heavily timbered with pine, oak, hickory, ash, &c. The farms are offered because other and pressing engagements forbid my attention to them; and will be sold on accommodating terms, both as to price and time. Address me, Winterpock Post-office, Chesterfield County, Va.

JAMES H. COX.

FARM FOR SALE—IN NEW-JERSEY, CONtaining 100 acres, two miles from New-Brunswick and two from Metuchin, one mile from Baptist dépôt and one and a half from Campbell's dépôt. It is pleasantly situated, well watered; has a large orchard with abundance of other fruit. Will be sold reasonable or traded for a moderate priced house in a business part of Brooklyn or Williamsburgh. For particulars, inquire at No. 305 4th-av., where the owner can be seen.

FARM FOR SALE AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—Five acres, 3½ orchard, all in high cultivation and good improvements; house in first-rate order, beautifully located in the village, convenient to Railroad dépôt, Post-office, Churches, several first-class Schools, etc. Will be sold very low, as the present owner and occupant is leaving the country. For full particulars, address T. C. CHANDLER, Box No. 144 Newark (N. J.) Post-office.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 29½ ACRES, GOOD loam soil, with house, barn, crops, tools and variety of fruits, good water, 37 miles on Long Island, near churches, schools, stores, &c.; $1,000 can remain on mortgage. Apply at No. 347 Broadway.

C. B. HOWES & CO.

MEDICAL.

HEREDITARY DISEASE, RESULTING from the early indiscretions of youth, and the deteriorating effect of the mineral agents frequently employed, can both be expelled from the system by the use of "TRIESEMAR." Elaborately explained in "Human Frailty," a book sold sold by Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors below McDougal-st., New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Sold also by

F. C. WELLS & CO.,
No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York.
And at APOTHECARIES' HALL,
Corner of Pineapple and Fulton sts., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT FOR BURNS.
READ THE EVIDENCE.

My daughter was scalded with hot water to such an extent that my physician said she must die. I bathed her freely with Arnica Liniment, which gave instant relief. I continued its use, and am happy to say she is perfectly well, and not scarred. CHAS. F. SONNEBORN, Stationer, No. 142 Nassau-st.

For sale at No. 34 Beekman-st., New-York.

CHARLES D. HAMMOND, M. D.,
Pupil of RICORD, of Paris, and also of Professors CARNOCHAN and VALENTINE MOTT, of this City, continues to be consulted on all Diseases of a Private Nature, Spermatorrhœa, &c., &c., at No. 61 Bleecker-st., a few doors east of Broadway. Complicated cases, including Scrofulous, Mercurial and Chronic affections, skillfully treated. Office hours from 9 to 3 and 6 to 9. Consultations in the principal languages.

DR. WATSON HAS, FOR A LONG SERIES of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a large number of cases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild and there is no interruption to business. Dr. WATSON receives patients in separate consulting rooms, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M., at No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway.

Dr. WATSON'S Work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, issued simultaneously in London and New-York, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of PRIVATE DISEASES in all their different forms; and treats, also, in full, of SPERMATORRHŒA, the result of early indiscretion, excess or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1, post paid. "Dr. WATSON'S work has been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—*Medical Journal.* Sold by the author, as above; also, by CHAS. MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERFORMS the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. Cure guaranteed, and the medicines provided for $1. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, all ladies in certain situations. Office No. 483 Broadway, next to Wallack's Theatre. Arranged so that patients never meet. Attendance till 10 P. M. Consultations gratis.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES—Married and single, in health or disease—Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE. 30th edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo, cloth; 100 electrotyped engravings. Price $1. The author's offices for his unequaled Paris and London treatment of private diseases are at No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, three blocks above the St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York. Hours from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.; Thursdays till 9 P. M.

$500 REWARD—CROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC MIXTURE.—Of all remedies yet discovered, this is the most certain. It makes a speedy and permanent cure, without the least restriction in diet, drink or exposure, or change in application to business; many are cured in two days. Sold at the drug stores; at the Astor House, No. 227 Broadway; and at No. 100 Fulton-st., corner of William.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—THE great regulator of the nervous system; gives cheerfulness to the desponding mind, relieves pain, restores refreshing sleep, and invigorates without reaction. Wholesale of F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st. Retail of druggists generally, and of the proprietor, Dr. J. T. STRATTON, No. 111 4th-av., New-York.

MRS. W. H. MAXWELL, FEMALE PHYSICIAN and midwife. Ladies who desire board and attendance during their confinement can be accommodated. Those who wish to have their infants adopted will find an opportunity to do so at No. 34 Lispenard-st., private lying-in hospital.

PILES—PILES—PILES.—A ONE DOLLAR bottle will cure in every instance or the money will be returned. Call or addres No. 155 Greene-st., New-York.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR. HUNTER at first, the Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

MACHINERY.

ASHCROFT'S (Bourdon) STEAM GUAGE.—Perfectly reliable, handsomely made, and warranted, at very low prices.

C. W. COPELAND,
No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
ALBANY, August 31, 1859.

TO THE SHERIFF OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK—SIR: Notice is hereby given that, at the GENERAL ELECTION to be held in this State on the TUESDAY succeeding the first Monday in November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Secretary of State, in the place of Gideon J. Tucker;
A Comptroller, in the place of Sanford E. Church;
An Attorney-General, in the place of Lyman Tremain;
A State Engineer and Surveyor, in the place of Van R. Richmond;
A State Treasurer, in the place of Isaac V. Vanderpoel;
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Charles H. Sherrill;
An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of Wesley Bailey;
A Judge of the Court of Appeals, in the place of Alexander S. Johnson;
A Clerk of the Court of Appeals, in the place of Russell F. Hicks.

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, a Justice of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial District, in the place of James J. Roosevelt, whose term of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, Senators for the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Senate Districts, comprising the county of New-York.

COUNTY OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED:

Seventeen Members of Assembly;
Two Justices of the Superior Court in the place of John Slosson and James Moncrief;
One Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, in the place of Charles P. Daly;
One Justice of the Marine Court, in the place of Albert A. Thompson;
Two Supervisors in the places of John R. Briggs and Peter P. Voorhis;

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

The attention of Inspectors of Election and County Canvassers is directed to chap. 271, of Laws of 1859, a copy of which is printed herewith, for instructions in regard to their duties under said act, "submitting to the people a law authorizing a loan of two million five hundred thousand dollars, to provide for the payment of the floating debt of the State."

CHAPTER 271.

AN ACT to submit to the People a Law authorizing a Loan of Two Million Five Hundred Thousand Dollars, to provide for the payment of the Floating Debt of the State. Passed April 13, 1859—three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The Commissioners of the Canal Fund are hereby authorized to borrow on the credit of the State two million five hundred thousand dollars, at a rate not exceeding six per cent. per annum, and reimbursable at such periods as shall be determined by the said Commissioners, not exceeding eighteen years from the time of making such loan. All the provisions of law in relation to loans made by Commissioners of the Canal Fund, and the issue and transfer of certificates of stock, shall apply to loans authorized by this act, so far as the same are applicable.

SEC. 2. The moneys realized by such loan shall be applied exclusively to the payment of claims against the State not otherwise provided for, for work done on the canals of the State, and for private property appropriated by the State for the use of such canals and for injury to private property growing out of the construction of the canals, or to the payment of the principal and interest of such loan, and for no other purpose whatever.

SEC. 3. Two million five hundred thousand dollars is hereby appropriated to be paid out of the Treasury, on the warrant of the Auditor of the Canal Department, from the said moneys, within two years from the time when this act shall take effect, for the payment of claims against the State; specified in the last preceding section, and for the payment of the interest on the loan authorized by this act, which shall become payable prior to the receipt into the Treasury of the first annual tax, hereinafter directed to be levied and collected, for the payment of the interest and principal of the loans authorized by this act; but any sum applied to pay interest as aforesaid may be refunded out of the proceeds of the said taxes when received into the Treasury.

SEC. 4. An annual tax is hereby imposed, and shall be levied and collected in the same manner as other State taxes are levied and collected, sufficient to pay the interest and redeem the principal of the loan hereby authorized, within eighteen years from the time of the contracting thereof. The Comptroller shall ascertain and determine what sum, being applied in payment of principal and interest, in the first year after the tax can be collected as aforesaid, and in each succeeding year thereafter, within the period of eighteen years from the time of contracting said loan, will be sufficient to pay the interest and redeem the principal of said loan within said period of eighteen years; and shall in each year apportion the sum so required among the several counties of this State, according to the then last corrected assessment rolls returned to his office, and shall give notice of such apportionment to the Boards of Supervisors of the respective counties. It shall be the duty of the Boards of Supervisors of the respective counties to cause the amount so apportioned in each year to be levied, collected and paid to the Treasurer of this State, in the same manner as other State taxes. The money collected and paid into the treasury under this section shall constitute a sinking fund to pay the interest and redeem the principal of the loan contracted pursuant to this act, and shall be sacredly applied to that purpose; and if, at any time, the sinking fund shall be insufficient to comply with the requirements of this section, the Comptroller shall increase the sum thereafter to be levied and collected by tax in each year, so as to make the fund adequate for the purpose aforesaid.

SEC. 5. The fourth section of this act, imposing a tax, may be repealed whenever the revenues of the canals, after meeting all present constitutional charges upon them, shall amount to enough to form a sinking fund sufficient to pay the interest and redeem the principal of all loans within the eighteen years mentioned in the first section of this act.

SEC. 6. This act shall be submitted to the people of this State at the next general election, and the votes given for its adoption shall be indorsed "Constitutional Loan," and shall be in the following form: "For a loan of two million five hundred thousand dollars, to pay the floating debt of the State;" and "Against the loan of two million five hundred thousand dollars, to pay the floating debt of the State." The inspectors of the several election districts of this State shall provide a separate box, in which the ballots given in pursuance of this act shall be deposited. The ballots shall be canvassed and returned, and the result shall be determined and certified in the same manner as votes given for the office of Governor of this State. If a majority of the votes cast, pursuant to this act, shall be "For a loan of two million five hundred thousand dollars, to pay the floating debt of the State," then the preceding sections of this act shall take effect; but if a majority of the votes so cast shall be "Against a loan of two million five hundred thousand dollars, to pay the floating debt of the State," then the said sections shall not take effect, but shall be inoperative.
Yours, respectfully,
GIDEON J. TUCKER, Secretary of State.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK,
SHERIFF'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1859.

I hereby certify that the above is a true copy of the original notice received by me from the Secretary of State, and now on file in this office.
JOHN KELLY, Sheriff.

All the proprietors of public newspapers of the City and county of New-York are herewith requested to publish the above once in each week until the election, and cause their bills for said publication to be sent to the Board of Supervisors for payment.—Dated New-York, Aug. 31, 1859. JOHN KELLY, Sheriff.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—THE RECEIVER of Taxes gives notice that the PERSONAL TAXES of Residents and non-Residents for the year 1859, will be received by him on and after the 19th SEPTEMBER, inst.

Due notice will be given of the time when TAXES on REAL ESTATE can be paid.
JAMES KELLY, Receiver.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—WILLIAM BRYCE, James Bryce, Ebenezer L. Cooper and Morgan Morgans, Jr., against MOSES PIKE and Suchet Mauran. Summons for relief—(Com. not ser.) To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscribers at their office, at No. 111 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated Aug. 13, 1859.
GREEN & CROWELL, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
au15-law6wM*

COUNTY COURT OF WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—ELIJAH B. HOLMES, Plaintiff, against WILLIAM HITCHCOCK, BOLTON F. STROTHER and the wife of the said Bolton F. Strother, called MARY, for the purpose of this action, Defendants.—Summons.—To the Defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which has been this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester, at the village of White Plains, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 167 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Aug. 31, 1859.
JAMES W. HUSTED, Plaintiff's Attorney.
s12-law6wM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY SUYDAM, Jr., late of the town of Belleville, and State of New-Jersey, and doing business in the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers there of to the subscriber, at the office of Messrs. Suydam, Lambert & Co., No. 107 West-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of October next.—Dated, New-York, April 23, 1859. JOHN H. SUYDAM, Administrator.
ap25-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD H. PENDLETON, late of the City of Washington, District of Columbia, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of CHURCHILL, JOHNSON & CO., No. 27 Murray-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-sixth day of October next.—Dated, New-York, April 23, 1859.
PHILIP P. PENDLETON, Executor.
ap25-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN S. SMITH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Edward C. Smith, No. 36 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of September, 1859. HARRIET SMITH, Executrix.
s12-law6mM* EDWARD C. SMITH, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES C. PALMER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Esq., No. 74 Wall-st., (that being his place for transacting business,) in the City of New-York, on or before October 23 next.—Dated, New-York, April 23, 1859.
ap25-law6mM RUFUS PRIME, Administrator.

ASTROLOGY.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEbrated Madame PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband; also, that of her visitor. If you wish truth, give her a call at No. 251 2d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies 50 cents; gentlemen $1.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, (Monday,) at 12½ o'clock, at his Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st., near Wall:

75 shares Chatham Bank	$25 each.
20 shares Merchants' Bank	50 each.
15 shares Bank of Jersey City	100 each.
20 shares Oriental Bank	25 each.
10 shares Bank of Commerce	100 each.
10 shares Metropolitan Fire Insurance Co	100 each.
40 shares Williamsburgh City Fire Ins. Co	50 each.
20 shares Brevoort Insurance Co	50 each.
10 shares Great Western Marine Insurance Co	100 each.
15 shares Columbian Marine Insurance Co	100 each.
20 shares Arctic Fire Insurance Co	50 each.
20 shares Rutgers' Fire Insurance Co	25 each.
34 shares National Fire Insurance Co	37½ each.
30 shares Jersey City Fire Insurance Co	50 each.
30 shares Phœnix Fire Insurance Co	50 each.
10 shares Excelsior Fire Insurance Co	50 each.
20 shares New World Fire Insurance Co	50 each.
10 shares Washington Fire Insurance Co	50 each.
50 shares Kings County Fire Insurance Co	20 each.
20 shares Beekman Fire Insurance Co	25 each.
20 shares Home Fire Insurance Co	100 each.
10 shares Clinton Fire Insurance Co	100 each.
10 shares Commonwealth Fire Insurance Co	100 each.
10 shares Lamar Fire Insurance Co	100 each.
10 shares Harmony Fire Insurance Co	50 each.
10 shares Park Fire Insurance Co	100 each.
10 shares Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express	100 each.
50 shares United States Fire Insurance Co	25 each.
10 shares Mercantile Mutual Fire Ins. Co	100 each.
50 shares United States Guano Co	100 each.

$3,000 Missouri State 6 ℔ cent. Bonds.
$5,000 Chicago, St. Paul and Fond-du-lac 8 per cent. Bonds.
$4,000 New-York and New-Haven 1st Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds.

Securities received in addition to the regularly-advertised list during every sale. Next regular sale on THURSDAY, Sept. 22. Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every Monday and Thursday, or every day whenever required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st., or Merchants' Exchange, as desired. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board on commission. Interest allowed on deposits and dividends collected. Sales also made of real estate at public or private sale when desired.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer, Broker and Banker,
No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

MORRIS K. CRANE, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY IN THE CITY OF HOBOKEN AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—MORRIS K. CRANE will sell, on TUESDAY, Sept. 20, 1859, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the salesroom No. 98 Washington-st., in the City of Hoboken, the three-story brick dwellings and stores, Nos. 218, 221 and 223 Washington-st. Also, the three-story and basement brick dwellings, Nos. 223, 225 and 227 Bloomfield-st., and Nos. 1 and 3 6th-st., in the City of Hoboken. The abovementioned property is well located, for either business or private residences, being in the central part of the city, and convenient of access to the ferries; thus affording to those seeking a permanent residence, or to capitalists, a safe and profitable investment. Terms of Sale—Ten per cent. and the auctioneer's fees on the day of sale; forty per cent. in thirty days, when a warrantee deed will be given; the balance can remain on bond and mortgage from three to five years. For further particulars, inquire of the auctioneer, No. 98 Washington-st., Hoboken; or at No. 29 Barclay-st., New-York, up stairs.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

SALE OF A VALUABLE PRIVATE LIBRARY OF BOOKS, &c.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Sept. 20, at 11 o'clock, in the gallery over the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a private library, containing a valuable assortment of illustrated and standard works on theology, history, literature, travels, &c., among which will be found the following, viz: Shakespeare, Byron, Pope, Moore, Sterne, Burns, Jay, Josephus, Irving, Scott, Maryatt, Nichols, Barton, Cowper, Silliman, E. Sue, Dickens, Willis, Thackeray, Stevens. Also, Works by Paley, Cheever, Dr. Spring, S. Smith, and others. Also, a fine collection of Engravings, together with general assortment of Stationary.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.

A. C. TUTTLE WILL SELL ON TUESDAY, Sept. 20, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 141 Nassau-st., between Ann and Beekman-sts., by order of assignees—The entire stock of finished and unfinished furniture, viz., mahogany and rosewood parlor furniture, tête-à-têtes, arm and parlor chairs, marble-top centre tables, ettageres, bookcases, extension dining tables, oak sideboards, sofas, do. bedsteads, dressing bureaus, washstands, hair mattresses, paillasses, mirrors, wardrobes. Also, a general assortment of desks, tables, &c. Country merchants, trade and housekeepers will find the above sale well worthy their attention. By order of
J. W. MASON & CO., Assignees.

JOHN J. RENNIE, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—JOHN J. RENNIE will sell on THIS DAY, (Monday,) at the elegant 4-story residence No. 70 West 26th-st., near 6th-av. Sale at 10½ o'clock. Rosewood drawing-room suites, 7-octave piano-forte, oil paintings, bookcase, mirrors, curtains, statuary, engravings, carpets, shades, clock, etageres, centre-table, extension dining-table, china, glass and silverware, sofas, rockers, bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, hair mattresses, feather beds, blankets, sheets, &c. Also, a desirable assortment of kitchen furniture.

RICHARD WALTERS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—LARGE SALE OF CARPETS, Oil-cloths, &c., &c., at No. 107 Bowery, on TUESDAY, 20th inst., at 10½ o'clock.

Purchasers will find an extensive assortment of all goods usually kept in a carpet store, and whatever quantity they require. This is a chance seldom offered, but the goods must be sold. Housekeepers as well as carpet-dealers would do well to attend this sale. The stock is very large, and patterns and styles most desirable in the market purchased for the Fall trade. Lease of store for sale.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—M. DOUGHTY WILL sell this day, 10½ o'clock, at Salesroom, No. 79 Nassau-st., (postponed from Saturday, on account of the weather,) a large and varied assortment of Household Furniture, consisting in part, of tête-a-têtes, sofas arm and parlor chairs, extension dining tables, side boards, bookcases, centre tables, dressing bureaus washstands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, pailiasses, &c Also, at 12 o'clock, seven octave rosewood piano forte (pearl keys); also a line of fine oil paintings to be sold to pay advances.

HENRY G. EVANS, Auctioneer.

CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHENWARE.—HENRY G. EVANS will sell at No. 85 Maiden-lane, on TUESDAY, Sept. 19, at 10 o'clock, a large and complete assortment of best glass, China, white granite and common ware, in lots to suit dealers, including the stock of a dealer declining business, with which the sale will commence. Goods carefully repacked for shipping.

JOS. HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN, TUESDAY, SEPT. 20, at 1 o'clock, P. M., at No. 53 Dean, corner of Smith st., Brooklyn. Furniture in good order; walnut parlor suite, mahogany chairs, bedsteads, dress bureaus, mattresses, tapestry, Brussels and stair carpets, oil cloths, gas fixtures, crockery and glass, extension table, paintings, cook stove and kitchen furniture.

WILLIAM WITTERS, Auctioneer.

WILLIAM WITTERS WILL SELL THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at No. 454 Canal-st., a large and desirable assortment of parlor, chamber and dining-room and kitchen furniture, silver, China, glass, stoves, &c. Also, TO-DAY, at 10½ o'clock, furniture at house No. 35 West 13th-st. TUESDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 619 Houston-st., furniture of a family going South.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—CHINA, GLASS, EARTHENWARE AND FANCY GOODS.—J. S. H. BARTLETT, auctioneer, TUESDAY, Sept. 20, 10 o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl-st. Large and positive cash sale of best white granite and common ware, in lots to suit City and country dealers.

HENRY T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

AT AUCTION, ON TUESDAY, SEPT. 20—Will be sold all the furniture, carpets, piano-forte, looking-glasses, crockery, silver and glass ware contained in the private residence No. 30 7th-st., near 3d-av. Sale commences at 10½ o'clock.

AUCTION NOTICE—MAGNIFICENT HOUSEhold Furniture at Public Auction, on THIS DAY, (Monday,) at the elegant 4-story residence No. 86 West 11th-st., near 6th-av. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock precisely. Drawing Rooms—Rosewood suites covered in brocade, 7-octave piano-forte, paintings, statuary, vases, carpets, mirrors, clocks, curtains, bookcase, tables, etageres, engravings, &c. Chambers—Rosewood and mahogany bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, hair mattress, feather bed, blankets, sofas, chairs, rockers. Dining Room—Extension dining-table, China and glass ware, silver-plated castor, spoons, cake-basket, and ivory-handle table cutlery, &c. Also, a desirable assortment of Kitchen Furniture.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY BEEF AND PORK.—NAVY AGENCY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 19, 1859.—Sealed proposals indorsed "Proposals for Beef" and "Proposals for Pork," as the case may be, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, noon, on Thursday, the 29th inst., for furnishing and delivering free of all cost and risk to the United States, at the Navy-yard at Brooklyn,

1,000 Barrels of Beef,
1,000 Barrels of Pork,

within five days after the date of notification of the acceptance of bid. The beef must be from well-fattened cattle; the pork must be packed from corn-fed, well-fattened hogs. The barrels must be entirely new, and must be made of the best seasoned heart of white oak staves and headings, and each barrel to be hooped with four iron hoops.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation imme iately, with good and sufficient securities, to furnish the article proposed. This guarantee must be accompanied by the certificate of the United States District Judge, United States District-Attorney or Navy Agent, that the guarantors are able to make good their guarantee.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee.

The beef and pork must conform to the usual inspection of the Navy-Yard.

Full particulars may be ascertained upon application to the Commandant of the Navy-yard, or at this office.
GEO. N. SANDERS, Navy Agent.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned School Officers of the 17th Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, the 21st inst., at 12 o'clock M., for stoves and other apparatus, necessary for heating and ventilating the new building for Ward School No. 19, in 14th-st., in said Ward, according to specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
WM. HIBBARD,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
JOHN J. DYMOND,
FRANCIS DUNCAN,
JAS. CUSHING, JR.,
Building Committee.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

MINERAL OIL.—THIS IS A VERY SUPERIOR Coal Oil, unsurpassed in quality and cheapness, by any other in market. There is nothing more beautiful in color, or more brilliant or durable in burning. It does not explode, and burns in the usual Kerosene lamps, and being uniform, purchasers will always obtain the same excellent article. Barrels, 40 gallons. Agents, JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Franklin-square. All articles sold at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand. Machine Brushes made to order. J. K. HOPPEL.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of
FRANCE, BELGIUM, ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN, SPAIN, GERMANY,
IRELAND, PORTUGAL, RUSSIA,
HOLLAND, SWITZERLAND, SWEDEN;
ALSO ON
ATHENS, CONSTANTINOPLE, ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO, BEYROUT, JERUSALEM,
&c., &c.
BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 30 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples, and Vienna, and their correspondents.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE R. CO.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 6, 1859.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE NEW-York and Erie Railroad Company are hereby notified that the annual election for Directors for the ensuing year will be held at No. 45 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, Oct. 11. The polls will be open from 11 o'clock A. M. to 2 P. M.

The transfer books will be closed at 2 o'clock on the 30th September, and open the day after the election.

By order of the Board.
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE COMPANY.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after Sept. 15, at the Pacific Bank. The transfer books will be closed from the 12th to the 15th of September inclusive.
J. CAMPBELD, Jr., Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 6, 1859.

OFFICE OF THE PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE CO.
BROOKLYN, Sept. 13, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable on demand at their branch office, No. 62 Wall-st., New-York.
PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

GROCERS' BANK.—NEW-YORK, SEPT. 19, 1859.—The Annual Election for Inspectors and Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on MONDAY next, Oct. 3, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. By order of the Board.
SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

KENOSHA, WIS., CITY BONDS.—THE SEPtember interest due on the Kenosha City Bonds, issued in aid of the Kenosha and Rockford Railroad, will be paid at the People's Bank on and after Sept. 17, upon the presentation of the proper coupons.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 16, 1859.

HOLDERS OF UNITED STATES COUPON 5 per cent. Bonds, redeemable in 1874, issued under act of June 14, 1858, may exchange the same for inscribed stock of same issue, on terms ascertainable on application to DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE FARM MORTGAGE BONDS.—Holders of the above Bonds, wishing to dispose of them, are requested to call at the office of JAMES M. DRAKE & CO.,
No. 42 William-st., Merchants' Exchange.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 82 Broadway.

SIGHT AND TIME BILLS ON ALL THE Southern cities, purchased by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

GAS-LIGHT STOCKS PAYING 8 TO 12 per cent. dividend for sale by JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

SHIPPING.

NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP CO.
REGULAR THROUGH LINE
to
SAN FRANCISCO,
via
PANAMA RAILROAD,
and connecting only with steamers GOLDEN GATE, GOLDEN AGE, JOHN L. STEPHENS, and SONORA, of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company at Panama.
DIRECT TO ASPINWALL.

The splendid steamships BALTIC, ADRIATIC and ATLANTIC, having been entirely refitted and adapted to the California Trade, will hereafter run as above, leaving this port on the
5TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH,
from the foot of Canal-st., North River.

THE BALTIC,
4,000 tons burden, A. G. GRAY, Commander, will leave on THE 5TH OCTOBER, AT 2 P. M.,
to connect at Panama with the well-known and superior steamship JOHN L. STEPHENS, F. R. BABY, Commander.

THE ATLANTIC
will follow on the 20th October.

An experienced Surgeon is attached to each ship.

Through freight and passengers will be immediately forwarded upon arrival of the steamer at Aspinwall.

Each of the above steamships has capacity for 600 to 800 tons freight, which will be taken at moderate rates.

It is believed that the accommodation afforded by the above ships are unsurpassed by any in the world.

An extra ship is always in reserve at Panama, so that there will be no detention in forwarding passengers, baggage and freight.

For Cabin passage or freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., front room, 2d story.
I. P. STEPHENS, Secretary.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$116
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Sept. 14.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 21.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Sept. 28.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 5.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 12.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 19.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owner of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—TRI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.
Cabin Passage..........$15 | Deck Passage..........$6
The magnificent steamship NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on TUESDAY, Sept. 20, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely.
Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans	$39 75	To Augusta, Ga	$20 00
To Mobile, Ala	35 00	To Atlanta, Ga	23 00
To Montgomery, Ala	26 00	To Charlotte, N. C	22 00
To Nashville, Tenn	30 00	To Columbia, S. C	20 00
To Memphis, Tenn	33 50	To Jacksonville, Fla	21 00
To Knoxville, Tenn	27 00	To Pilatka, Fla	23 00

For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, will succeed on THURSDAY, Sept. 22, and the JAMES ADGER, Capt. R. ADAMS, on SATURDAY, Sept. 24.

FOR ALEXANDRIA, WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN.—The New-York and Virginia screw steamship Company's new and first-class steamship
MOUNT VERNON,
F. C. SMITH, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 12 North River, for the above ports, on SATURDAY, Sept. 24, at 3 P. M.
Cabin passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $7 50
Freight 8 cents per foot on measurement goods. Other articles in proportion, and received on Fridays and Saturdays.
No commission charged for forwarding.
No bills of lading signed after departure of steamer.
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship NEW-YORK, H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail positively on
SATURDAY, Oct. 1, at 12 M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN,
at the following rates:
First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 84 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and first-class steamship MONTGOMERY, F. CROCKER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on THURSDAY, Sept. 22, at 4 o'clock P. M. Cabin Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta, $23; Columbus, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Insurance one-half per cent. Measurement goods 10 cents per foot; other goods in proportion. No commission charged for forwarding goods consigned to Agent Georgia Central Railroad Company. No bills of lading signed after departure of steamer. For freight or passage, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

REDUCED RATES.—THE NEW-YORK AND Virginia Steamship Company's steamships will receive freight every day for Tennessee, North Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk City Point and Richmond, and will leave Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, on TUESDAY.
YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, on THURSDAY.
JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, on SATURDAY.
Passage, stateroom included, to Norfolk, reduced to $6. Petersburgh and Richmond, stateroom included, reduced to $8. Meals 50 cents extra.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.
Freight taken on moderate terms.

FOR HAVANA.—STEAMSHIP QUAKER CITY, R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander, authorized to carry the United States mail, to sail every 20 days from each port. This ship will be thoroughly refitted, and commence her regular Fall trips on Wednesday, Oct. 5, at 2 o'clock, P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River. For freight or passage apply to HARGOUS & CO., No. 33 South-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates.

J. T. BARNARD, STEAM KINDLING WOOD FACTORY—No. 365 South and No. 294 Front-st. KINDLING WOOD from the best of yellow pine, at $2 50 per load.

STEAMBOATS

TIME TABLE—SEPTEMBER, 1859.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
We'day.Sept. 7, 11	A. M.	Wed'ay.Sept. 7, 3	P. M.
Thurs...Sept. 8, 12	M.	Th'day..Sept. 8, 4	P. M.
Friday..Sept. 9, 12:30	P. M.	Friday..Sept. 9, 4:30	P. M.
Saturd..Sept. 10, 1:30	P. M.	Sat'day.Sept. 10, 5	P. M.
Sunday.Sept. 11, 7	A. M.	Sunday.Sept. 11, 3	P. M.
Mond'y.Sept. 12, 7:30	A. M.	Mo'day..Sept. 12, 2:30	P. M.
Tuesd'y Sept. 13, 8	A. M.	Tu'day..Sept. 13, 3:30	P. M.
We'day.Sept. 14, 8	A. M.	Wed'ay.Sept. 14, 3:30	P. M.
Th'day..Sept. 15, 8	A. M.	Th'day..Sept. 15, 4	P. M.
Friday..Sept. 16, 9	A. M.	Friday..Sept. 16, 4:30	P. M.
Sat'day.Sept. 17, 10:30	A. M.	Mo'day..Sept. 19, 7	A. M.
Tuesd'y Sept. 20, 9	A. M.	Tu'day..Sept. 20, 1	P. M.
Wed'ay.Sept. 21, 10:30	A. M.	Wed'ay.Sept. 21, 2:30	P. M.
Th'day.Sept. 22, 11	A. M.	Th'day..Sept. 22, 3	P. M.
Friday.Sept. 23, 12	M.	Friday..Sept. 23, 4	P. M.
Sat'day.Sept. 24, 3	P. M.	Mo'day..Sept. 26, 7	A. M.
Tues'y..Sept. 27, 8	A. M.	Tu'day..Sept. 27, 2:30	P. M.
Wed'dy.Sept. 28, 8:30	A. M.	Wed'ay.Sept. 28, 3:30	P. M.
Th'day..Sept. 29, 8:30	A. M.	Th'day..Sept. 29, 4	P. M.

NORTHERN PASSENGER ROUTE BY steamers FRANCIS SKIDDY and COMMODORE, from foot of Liberty-st., EVERY EVENING, except Saturday, at 6 o'clock, to Troy, thence *via* Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad to Whitehall, there taking Lake steamers AMERICA, UNITED STATES or CANADA, for all ports on Lake Champlain, Montreal and Ogdensburgh. Fare to Rutland, $3 50; Burlington, $4 75; Plattsburgh, $5 50; Rouse's Point, $6 25; Ogdensburgh, $7; Montreal, $8 25. Apply, for through tickets, at Troy Steamboat Office, foot of Liberty-st.

DAILY FOR HARTFORD, DIRECT—FROM Peck-slip, East River, at 4 o'clock P. M., steamers CITY OF HARTFORD, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and GRANITE STATE, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
DANIEL A. MILLS, Agent.

FOR NEWPORT AND PROVIDENCE.—REduced rates of passage; Cabin, $2; Deck, $1; no charge for Berths. The steamer GOVERNOR, F. B. FRENCH, Commander, will leave Pier No. 6, North River, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply at No. 25 Coenties-slip, or on board.

FOR FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT, ST. RONAN'S WELL.—The steamer ENOCH DEAN leaves Fulton Market Slip on and after Sept. 19, at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M. Leaves Flushing at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. Low fare, 15 cents. Excursion tickets to go and return, 25 cents.

NEWARK, BERGEN POINT AND NEWARK, EXCURSIONS DAILY, (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED)—Fare 13 cents. Steamer TAMINEND leaves Newark at 7½ A. M. and 1½ P. M., and foot of Barclay-st., New-York, at 10 A. M. and 4½ P. M., also, with parties, at Newark. Connects with Belleville boat.

IF YOU WISH TO ENJOY A MOST DElightful excursion trip, and take a view of the beautiful scenery on the East River, the public Islands, with the improvements, Hell Gate, &c., take the fast-sailing steamer ENOCH DEAN. See advertisement.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, FARE 50 CENTS.—The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip, East River, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in time to connect with Naugatuck, Houstonic and New-Haven trains.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck-slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT, at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, &c.—Steamboat THOMAS POWELL, foot of Jay-st., at 3¼ o'clock.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer METAMORA, from foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Wednesday, June 1, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows:
7:45 and 9:30 A. M.; 2:30 and 8:30 P. M.; Williams' Bridge 11:30 A. M.; 4 and 5 P. M.—White Plains.
8:15 P. M., from White and Centre sts.—White Plains.
4:30 P. M.—Dover Plains.
8:30 A. M.—Mail Train—Albany.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Dover Plains—5:30 A. M.; 3 and 6 P. M.
White Plains—5 and 7 A. M.; 3 and 6 P. M.
Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 5 P. M.
Albany—11:30 A. M.—Mail Train.
W. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Harrison-st., viâ Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester at Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 16, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:45 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:10 and 12 M., and 4 and 6 P. M.

The 11:45 A. M. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence viâ East Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.—Leave Fulton market slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., 4 P. M., and 6 P. M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning—leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M. Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 7:15 and 11:15 A. M.; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.; passengers by this train will cross the 34th-st. Ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton-market slip, 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations, Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 9:30, 11, 4, 6 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 8:30, 10, 3, 5:30 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.
O. CHARLICK, President.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM SEPT. 5, 1859. Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Hudson 3:20 P. M.; for Sing Sing 9:45 A. M., and 4 and 10:30 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie 7:15 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.; for Tarrytown 2:45 and 6:45 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Hudson, Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Tarrytown Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45, 8:30 and 10:35 A. M., and 3:55 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—LEAVE BROOKlyn for Greenport, Riverhead, Yaphank, North Islip, and Deer Park at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Farmingdale, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset, 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. For Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30 and 7:15 P. M.

INSURANCE.

SECURITY
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 31 Pine-st.
CASH CAPITAL—$500,000.
CHEAPEST AND SAFEST
INSURANCE.
DEALERS RECEIVE
75 PER CENT. OF NET PROFITS.
When preferred a discount from the premium will be made in lieu of participation in profits.
JOSEPH WALKER, President,
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President.
R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE,
In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

CHAMBER ENAMELED FURNITURE AT the old established Eagle manufactory, No. 634 Broadway, five doors above Laura Keene's Theatre. Elegant suites in all styles and colors, from $25 and upwards. The best manufactured in the United States. Mattresses, &c.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at $25 and upwards; also mattresses and pailiasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.,
four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c., at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THORLEY'S FOOD FOR CATTLE—CONDIment for strengthening and bringing into splendid condition all kinds of animals, is now used by four governments; also by the leading Agriculturalists, &c. of Europe, testimonials from whom sent free on application. For horses it is invaluable. This condiment or seasoning can only be had genuine by applying to the Central Depot, No. 174 Greenwich-st., New-York, and in Canada No. 26 Front-st., Toronto, or own appointed agents. Sold in casks containing 448 mixings, price $14; half casks, $7. A remittance must accompany each order.

HORSE FOR SALE.—A HORSE, SOUND AND kind, nine years old, medium size, very suitable for a cartman, grocer, baker, express, or any business requiring a good horse at a low price, will be sold cheap, the owner having no further use for an extra horse. Inquire immediately of ALBERT HALL, at the Steam Ice-cream Saloon, No. 188 Chatham-square.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
THE
WORLD AND STAGE.
THE
NEW COMEDY TRIUMPHANT,
As nightly represented
by the
FINEST COMPANY
of
COMEDIANS
that has
EVER BEEN COLLECTED
in
THIS THEATRE,
which has always stood
PRE-EMINENT
for its
BEAUTIFUL ACTING.
THE
NEW COMEDY
of
WORLD AND STAGE,
more
PROVOCATIVE OF FUN,
hearty
LAUGHTER AND APPLAUSE
than even our
FAMOUS AMERICAN COUSIN.
A
GENUINE COMEDY,
and a
BEAUTIFUL STORY,
replete with
FUN! FUN! FUN!
and calling forth
SMILES AND TEARS.
It holds
THE AUDIENCE SPELL BOUND.
ACT FIRST.
THE PARK AT WESTLAND MANOR.
ACT SECOND.
THE HOME OF THE ACTRESS.
ACT THIRD.
THE HOTEL AT PAU, IN THE PYRENEES.
THE
HON. HENRY MALPAS
AND
HIS DOUBLE.
THE DISMISSAL BY THE
ACTRESS,
OF THE
PERAMBULATING BUDGET OF SONGS,
WHO
GOES FROM THY GAZE LIKE A BEAUTIFUL, ETC.
SEE
THAT ELOPEMENT,
THE MOST
DELICIOUS SCANDAL OF THE DAY.
OH!
WHAT WOULD DEAR DR. TIGHT SAY?
REMEMBER
OLD PROPRIETY
AND HER
WONDERFUL BANDBOX.
ACTUALLY
MORE FUN CROWDED
INTO
TWO AND A HALF HOURS
OF
RATIONAL AMUSEMENT
THAN
PEOPLE CAN LAUGH AT
IN
DOUBLE THE TIME.
YEAS, YEAS, YEAS.
THE BEST COMEDY OF THE DAY,
AS UNIVERSALLY
acknowledged by the only true criterion
THE PUBLIC.
A FIRST CLASS ACTOR
IN EVERY PART.
The new comedy,
THE WORLD AND STAGE.
The new comedy,
THE WORLD AND STAGE.
The new comedy,
THE WORLD AND STAGE.

Will be presented this evening with a full cast, embracing the names of New York's acknowledged favorites.

Fanny Kelly (a celebrated actress)	Miss Laura Keene
Lady Castlecrag (her sister)	Ada Clifton
Miss Lipglue	Mary Wells
Hetty Stubbs (with the beautiful song, "Cherry Ripe.")	Marion McCarthy
Lady Fanny Gabble	Mrs. Mark Smith
Hon. Mrs. Cruickshanks	Miss Deland
Trimmer	Miss Florence Bell
Hon. Harry Malpas	Mr. Geo. Jordan
Sir Norman Castlecrag	Mr. J. G. Burnett
Leonard Ashton	Mr. H. F. Daly
Buzzard	Mr. F. A. Vincent
Daniel Dewlap	Mr. W. H. Stephens
Colonel Gabble	Mr. J. A. Smith
Sir Dazzey Browser	Mr. C. Peters
Morceau	Mr. C. Wheatleigh

NO OTHER PIECE WILL BE PERFORMED.
Dress circle seats may be secured one week in advance
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
POLIUTO. CORTESI.
LAST WEEK OF THE PRESENT SEASON.
GENERAL NOTICE.—In consequence of the departure of the company for Boston, this week will be the last of the present series of the farewell performances of Mme. GASSIER and Mme. CORTESI.
PROGRAMME FOR THIS WEEK:
THIS EVENING, MONDAY, last night of POLIUTO.
WEDNESDAY by general request....IL TROVATORE.
THURSDAY....................ERNANI.
FRIDAY....................A FAVORITE OPERA.
SATURDAY..........LAST GRAND GALA MATINEE.
The sale of seats commences this morning.
THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, SEPT. 19, at 8, DOORS OPEN AT 7½.
POLIUTO.
MME. CORTESI.
Sig. BRIGNOLI. Sig. AMODIO.
Many persons not having been able to obtain seats on Monday last, there will be repeated (for the last time) Donizetti's new Grand Opera of
IL POLIUTO; OR, THE MARTYRS,
which was brought out last May simultaneously in Paris and New-York, and met with unqualified success. The following is an extract from *La Gazette Musicale*, the principal musical paper published in Paris:

* * * * *

"Let those who mistake talent for genius, science for inspiration, and want to know what is true and affecting dramatic melody, go and hear Poliuto. They will learn to discern truth from untruth, and will no longer rise to the rank of God's squarers of notes, skillful arrangers who mislead the public by tinsels of the orchestra. For us those learned musicians are mere dressmakers, whose talent is to dissimulate, under rich and dazzling garments, the deformities of the body.

Poliuto has produced the effect of a thunder stroke at the Theatre Italien. The whole audence, carried by that admirable music applauded with fanaticism. The finale of the second act, one of the most striking and grand inspirations, has been encored. It is there that we have the sublime Credo. The duo of the third act, has also been encored. That duo breathes religious passion. That is what the inspired musicians write; that is faith; that is genius."

The opera will be produced with a
MAGNIFICENT ENSEMBLE, AND NEW SCENERY,
Painted expressly for this work by Signor H. W. CALYO.
NEW AND CHARACTERISTIC COSTUMES.
In the First Act,
INTERIOR OF THE CATACOMBS.
In the Second Act,
The Triumphal Entree of Severus into Mitylene, with a GRAND ARC DE TRIOMPHE.
FULL MILITARY BAND ON THE STAGE.
A new scene for the last act has been painted during the Summer recess in addition to the new scenery painted last season.
AN ORCHESTRAL AND CHORAL FORCE OF 100 MUSICIANS,
Under the direction of..............MAX MARETZEK
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 21, AT 8 O'CLOCK,
MADAME ADELAIDE CORTESI
In a new role.
By general request, only night of
IL TROVATORE.

Mme. Cortesi in her great role of	Leonora
Mme. Strakosch as	Azucena
Sig. Brignoli in his original role of	Manrico
Sig. Amodio in his original role of	Count de Luna

The sale of seats for Il Trovatore commences on tomorrow, Tuesday, at the regular ticket offices—up town, at the Academy of Music; down town, at Sibell's stationery store, No. 12 Wall-st., and at the branch offices, at Breusing's and at Hall & Son's music stores.

NOW OPEN,
ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 10TH-ST.
THE SECOND EXHIBITION OF
ENGLISH AND FRENCH PICTURES,
including specimens by Rosa Bonheur, Troyon, Couture, Ed. Frere, Muller, Lambinet, Ward, Wallis, Hook, Frost, Linnell, Millais, &c., &c.
(Open from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.)
Admission 25 cents. Catalogues 15 cents.
ROBERT CROFTS, Manager.

MIRTH'S
MIGHTY
MASTER,
MR. SAM COWELL,
WITH HIS
DRAWING-ROOM
COMIC
CONCERTS,
SOON.

PALACE GARDEN MUSIC HALL.
The above elegant Hall will be to let after the 5th of November next for Fairs, Lectures, Concerts, Balls, Readings, or any other respectable entertainment. The size of the Hall is 200 by 50 feet. Apply on the premises.

PICTURE GALLERY.
FREE ADMISSION.
Fine Gallery and fine Pictures at the Looking-Glass establishment of M. P. WHITLOCK, No. 366 Canal-st., oppposite Wooster-st. Open until 8 o'clock, P. M.

INTERNATIONAL ART INSTITUTION,
No. 694 Broadway, corner 4th-st.
Open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission 25c.
Many new paintings have been added to this Gallery, which contains the most beautiful pieces of modern art.

NO. 720 BROADWAY—HOPE CHAPEL.
WAUGH'S PANORAMA OF ITALY;
EVERY EVENING at 8, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3. Admission, 25 cents; Children, 10 cents.

CARL HUBNER'S
EMIGRANT'S FAREWELL.
This beautiful picture is now on free exhibition.
W. SCHAUS, No. 629 Broadway.

THE GRAND FALL EXHIBITION OF THE New-York Horticultural Society, in connection with the Agricultural Fair of the American Institute, will open at the large Halls of the 3d-av. Railroad Company, 66th-st. and 3d-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21, at 3 o'clock, and continue open till 10 o'clock P. M., and on THURSDAY, 22d, and FRIDAY, 23d, from 9 A. M. till 10 P. M. On the evening of the first day, at 8 o'clock, the Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements will report progress in a short address, describing the objects of most interest on exhibition, especially whatever is new and rare, and the awards, amounting to some $335, will be publicly announced. A band of choice music will be in attendance every evening.

AGRICULTURAL FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE AT HAMILTON PARK, CITY OF NEW-YORK.—This Fair will embrace an exhibition of horses, cattle, sheep, swine, poultry, and agricultural implements and machinery; and a great display of fruits, flowers, and vegetables by the New-York Horticultural Society.
Open for three days only, viz: WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, Sept. 21, 22, and 23.
Arrangements are now completed. All entries must be made by TUESDAY, Sept. 20. By order of the Board.
A. P. CUMINGS, Chairman.
JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

OUR MUSICAL FRIEND.
THE PIONEER OF CHEAP MUSIC IN AMERICA.
12 pages, usual full size of Music, weekly, for 10 cents.
CONTAINING
MUSIC THAT IS POPULAR,
GOOD,
NOT DIFFICULT,
ORIGINAL,
AND
SELECTED,
FOR THE VOICE,
THE SALOON,
THE BALL ROOM.
Each number contains from 5 to 8 pieces. All the best composers of the country write for the "FRIEND;" everything that is new appears in it. A supply sufficient for the voice and piano of the Home Circle, at an insignificant cost, will be found in the "FRIEND." Sent by mail for $5 a year, and in proportion for a shorter period. The First and Second Volumes, comprising 17 Nos., of 204 pages each, viz: Nos. 1 to 17; Nos. 18 to 34, elegantly bound in Cloth, Gilt Cases, can be had at $2 40 apiece.
Publishers and Proprietors,
C. B. SEYMOUR & CO.,
No. 107 Nassau-st., New-York.
Removed from No. 13 Frankfort-st.

MR. WALLACK
HAS THE HONOR TO ANNOUNCE
THAT HIS THEATRE
WILL COMMENCE ITS
WINTER SEASON
ON MONDAY, SEPT. 19.
UNDER HIS OWN MANAGEMENT,
WITH AN ENTIRELY
NEW FIVE-ACT
COMEDY,
WRITTEN EXPRESSLY FOR THE OCCASION
ENTITLED
THE RULING PASSION,
IN WHICH THE FOLLOWING
ACKNOWLEDGED FIRST-RATE ARTISTS
WILL APPEAR.
MRS HOEY, MISS MARY GANNON,
MRS. VERNON, MRS. WALCOT,
MISS TREE,
MR. W. R. BLAKE, MR. LESTER WALLACK,
MR. BROUGHAM, MR. WALCOT,
MR. DYOTT, MR. YOUNG,
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.
NEW SCENERY,
NEW AND APPROPRIATE
MUSIC.
After which a farce called
TICKLISH TIMES.
NEVER ACTED HERE.
MR. SLOAN, MR. YOUNG,
MR. MOORE, MR. BANGS, MR. FLOYD,
&c., &c., &c., &c.
MRS. SLOAN, MRS. YOUNG.
MISS HENRARDE,
&c., &c., &c., &c.
Particulars of the
FULL COMPANY,
GRAND ORCHESTRAL ARRANGEMENTS.
Under the able direction of
MR. ROBERT STOEPEL.
SUPERB NEW SCENERY.
MECHANICAL EFFECTS,
AND VARIED COSTUMES.
Will be found in
The small bills of the Theatre.
Doors open at 7; commence at 7¾.
Box-office open on MONDAY, at 8 A. M.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
MANAGERS..........................MESSRS. RAVEL.
STAGE MANAGER..........................H. E. WELLS.
Doors open at 7; peformance to commence at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 50 cents; Upper boxes, 25 cents.
THIS EVENING,
LAST WEEK BUT ONE
of the great renowned
RAVELS.
BENEFIT OF H. E. WELLS,
THREE GREAT PIECES.
FAIRY SPECTACLE, COMIC PANTOMIME, BALLET.
MLLE. MARIA HENNECART,
THE SUPERB DANSEUSE.
THE INIMITABLE BROTHERS,
GABRIEL AND FRANCOIS,
in their irresistable comic characters.
The matchless fairy pantomime entitled
THE MAGIC PILLS.
GABRIEL RAVEL........as............Dandy Grinaldo
FRANCOIS RAVEL........as............Colorado
The very laughable comic Pantomime of
THE SCHOOLMASTER.
Mast. Tricks Francois Ravel | Birch..........H. E. Wells
The magnificent ballet divertissement,
TERPSICHORE.
Terpsichore........................Mlle. Maria Hennecart
Apollo........................Miss Frances

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Sole Proprietors...Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard.
MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 19, 1859,
The performances will commence with the Drama of
VIDOCQ, THE FRENCH POLICE SPY.

Eugene François Vidocq	Mr. J. E. Nagle
Fanfan	Mr. C. K. Fox
Josas	Mr. J. Nunan
Annette	Mrs. J. E. Nagle

After which, the comic Pantomime of
THE SCHOOLMASTER.
Master Bobby........................Mr. G. L. Fox
Concluding with the Drama entitled
THE LIGHTHOUSE FIEND.
Mark Traverson........................Mr. E. W. Edwards
Lucy Clifton........................Miss C. Cappell

HOME AGAIN.
WOOD'S MINSTRELS
APPEAR EVERY EVENING AT THIER
OLD HOMESTEAD,
NO. 444 BROADWAY,
OVER 11,500 PEOPLE GREETED THE COMPANY.
EPH. HORN AND THE OTHER FAVORITES WILL OFFER A BILL REPLETE WITH FUN AND NOVELTY. NEW SONGS, GLEES, CHORUSES, SPECIAL ACTS, BURLESQUES, &c., WILL BE GIVEN IN A STYLE
PECULIARLY THEIR OWN.
DOORS OPEN AT 6¾;
TO COMMENCE AT 7¾ O'CLOCK.
TICKETS 25 CENTS;
CHILDREN UNDER TEN YEARS, 13 CENTS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—SECOND WEEK OF THE ARAB GIANT! Nearly 7½ feet high—21 years old, and weighing 417 pounds! MONDAY—AFTERNOON at 3, and also in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, THE FLYING DUTCHMAN; OR, THE PHANTOM SHIP. Vanderdecken, Captain of the Phantom Ship, Mr. E. F. Taylor; Capt. Peppercoal, Mr. Bridgman. After which (in the EVENING,) THE HAUNTED CHAMBER. The gnarled Trunk of that ancient tree from the Mount of Olives; the family of Anacondas; the Happy Family, &c. to be seen without additional charge. Admittance to all, 25 cents; children under 10, 13 cents; Parquet Seats, 13 cents extra.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE IRISH SOCIETY—ESTABLISHED IN 1818, for promoting the Scriptural instruction of the native Irish, through the medium of their own language. The Rev. A. P. HANLON will address a public meeting THIS EVENING, on behalf of the above Society, in Clinton Hall, Astor-place, at the hour of 7½ o'clock. Mr. HANLON, as the deputation of the Society, will give an interesting account of the origin and progress of the Society, and also of the amount of success that has heretofore been vouchsafed to its work of faith and labors of love.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS' CLUB meets in Room No. 24, in the Cooper Building, corner of 8th-st. and 4th-av., on MONDAY, Sept. 19, at noon. Subjects—*The best Food for Stock in Winter. Subsoil Ploughing and Draining*, and *Destructive Insects*. Admission is always free to all. Ladies and strangers are always especially welcome.
H. MEIGS, Secretary.

THE THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF THE Hatfield Young Men's Christian Association will be held in the N. P. Church, corner of 9th-av. and 31st-st., on MONDAY EVENING, the 19th inst. To commence at 7½ o'clock. The Rev. Dr. BURCHARD and the Rev. J. P. NEWMAN, will make addresses. Appropriate music will be furnished for this occasion.

TWELFTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION. A regular meeting of this Association will be held this EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in Farrington's Hall, cor. 128th-st. and 3d-av. A full attendance of the members is requested. By order,
JACOB FISHER, Pres.
W. E. PABOR, Sec.

THE HEARTHSTONE CLUB WILL MEET in Hall No. 24, Cooper Institute, TUESDAY, Sept. 20, at 3 o'clock P. M. Per order of
MRS. M. A. W. JOHNSON, President.

ADVERTISING AGENCY.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.'S
CITY AND COUNTRY
ADVERTISING AGENCY,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York, Times Building.
Liberal arrangements will be made with ADVERTISERS, and their favors promptly inserted in any NEWSPAPER published in the UNITED STATES OR CANADA, at the publishers' lowest cash prices. Reference is made to Messrs. RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARD TABLES FOR SALE.—W. J. SHARP would invite the public to examine his celebrated tables, with his new improved cushions, superior to any now in use. Also six second-hand tables for sale and two to let, at his manufactory, No. 149 Fulton-st.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Second Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Sept. 17.

5,000 Tennessee 6's '90..	89½	600 Reading R.....s30	44¾
8,000 do..........	[illegible]	100 do..........b3	45
1,000 Virginia St. [illegible]	[illegible]	600 do..........s30	44⅞
11,000 Missouri State 6's	84¼	150 Mich. Central R...	47
3,000 N. Y. [illegible] Cen. Bs. '76	84¾	50 do..........b30	47
1,000 Mic. So. S. F. Bs	99	300 Illinois Central R.	66⅛
500 Ill. Cen. R. Bds	[illegible]	100 M. S. & N.Ia.G.Sk.	24¼
1,000 M. C. R. 8 p.c. [illegible]	88	250 do..........	24⅛
M. S.Fd.Co. [illegible] 1st [illegible] Bs.	91	100 do..........s10	24
10 Bank of State of N.Y.	100	50 Panama R.....s15	118
20 Ocean Bank..........	92	100 do.........b15	118
20 Market Bank..........	[illegible]	110 do..........	117½
10 Marine Bank..........	94	200 Galena & Chi.R.s60	75
50 Canton Co..........	[illegible]	110 do..........	76
50 Penn. Coal Co..........	83½	50 do.........b30	76
100 Ind. & Cin. R..........	[illegible]	50 do.........b30	75⅞
75 Pacific M. St. Co..........	83¼	100 do..........	75⅞
[illegible] do..........	[illegible]	250 do..........	75¾
350 N. Y. Central R'd..........	80¾	50 do.........b30	75¾
100 do.......b[illegible]	80⅝	450 do.........s60	75½
368 do.......swk	80⅝	200 do.........s60	75⅜
100 do..........	80⅝	400 do.........b7	76
175 do.......nw	80⅛	100 do..........	76⅛
300 do.......s60	80	100 do.........s10	76⅛
100 do.......s30	80¼	100 do.........b30	76¼
100 do.......b30	80¾	100 do.........b30	76½
200 do.......b60	80¾	150 do..........	76¼
1500 do..........	80⅞	50 do..........	[illegible]
150 do..........	80¾	150 Chi. & R. I. R......	69
75 Erie Railroad.......s10	80¾	350 do..........	69⅛
50 Hudson River R...	4½	200 do.........b60	69¼
100 Harlem R. P....s30	36	200 do..........	69⅝
	37		

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 Ind. State 5s......	86½	100 Reading Railroad.	45⅛
3,000 Mo. State 6s......	84⅞	700 do..........	45¼
5 Del. & Hud. Ca. Co...	94½	500 do.........b30	45⅜
550 Cumb. Coal Pref....	13½	11 Gal. & Chicago R..	76¾
12 Nor. & Worcester R...	44¾	50 do..........	77
150 N. Y. Central R......	80¾	100 do.........s15	76¾
100 do..........	80⅞	50 do..........	76⅞
800 do.........b30	81	50 do.......snwk	76¾
400 do.........b60	81	50 do.........b60	77
1200 do..........	81	50 do.........b7	76⅞
300 Mich. Cent. R....s60	46½	100 Chi. & R. I. R......	69½

MONDAY, Sept. 19—A. M.

The *Borussia* screw steamer, from Hamburg Sept. 1, touching at Southampton Sunday, Sept. 4, brings English newspaper advices to the close of the week ending Saturday P. M., Sept. 3. She reports no word of the *Persia*, which left Liverpool on that day with the mails for New York. The expectation is indulged in, however, that before this paper goes to press, this favorite steamer, overdue five days, will have arrived at this port. Meanwhile, from the second edition of the London papers of Sept. 3, we make up the following money and market summary. The English Funds were a fraction lower, owing, in some part, to an active speculation in the new Indian Loan, and the employment for the requirements of this loan, and the heavy mercantile payments of the 1st and 4th of the month. The French Funds were firmer on Friday P. M., and political events were of a quiet or pacific nature. There is a recovery noticed in American Railway securities, but nothing said in our files of Government or State stocks. Illinois Central shares advanced to 62 sales, and subsequently held for 63 per cent. sterling, and the bonds again in demand at 79½ per cent. sterling. New York Central shares held for 69, sterling money ex dividend. The latest from this side was by the *Fulton*, to Saturday, August 20. The Liverpool Cotton market, for the week, was active, at an advance of a *sixteenth* of a penny, and the trade at Manchester quite firm, but the Grain markets, except for Indian Corn, still depressed. The Bank of England return for the week ending the 31st of August, gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Public Deposits......	£7,816,480	Increase.	£1,663,941
Other deposits.......	12,740,833	Decrease	1,443,020
Rest.................	3,689,021	Increase.	245,229
Governm't Securities.	11,220,018	Increase.	5,350
Other Securities......	18,991,882	Increase.	687,464
Notes unemployed...	8,862,545	Decrease.	153,320

The amount of notes in circulation is £21,538,605, being a decrease of £135,330; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £16,540,454, showing a decrease of £336,801 when compared with the preceding return. The London *Daily News* states that the increase of the Government Deposits is from the influx of Money for the Indian Loan, which produced almost a corresponding decline in the private Deposits. The Discounts increase on other securities £687,464, which, with the loss of the Bullion, the *News* construes as pointing to an early change in the rate of interest, which still remains as low as 2½ ₱ cent. But after the return was made up £314,000 in Australian Gold by the *Avon* and *Prince of the Seas* was delivered; £12,000 was sent into the Bank, and more likely to follow, the demand from the Continent having slackened. The London *Times* Money report says, under date of

FRIDAY EVENING.

The further fall on the Paris Bourse produced no effect on the English funds this morning, but a few sales on the part of the public during the day produced some heaviness towards the close. The first quotation of Consols was 95⅝@¾, and they subsequently for a few minutes touched 95⅞. There was then a reaction to 95½@⅝, which was the closing price. For the new account on the 11th of October the final bargains were at 95⅝@¾. The Peninsular and Oriental steamer *Pera*, to sail on the 4th with the India and China mails, will take £434,662, of which £3,000 is for Ceylon; £301,170 for India, including a Government remittance of £278,000 to Calcutta; and £130,492 for China and the Straits; £4,325 is in gold, and £430,337 silver. The foreign exchanges this afternoon were firm. The rate for bills in Holland has improved. The quotations are shown below:

"Amsterdam, three months, 11.16½@17; do. short 11.14¾@15¼; Rotterdam, three months, 11.16½@17; Antwerp, three months, 25.27½@30; Hamburg, marks banco, three months, 13.5½@6; Paris, three days' sight, 25.7½@15; do., three months, 25.35@40; Frankfort-on the-Main, three months, 117½@¾; Petersburg, ₱ rouble, three months, 34⅜@½; Vienna, eff. flo., three months, 11.95@12.05; Trieste, do., three months, 11.95@12.05; Madrid, three months, 49⅜@½; Cadiz, three months, 49½@⅝; Leghorn, three months, 30.05@10; Genoa, three months, 25.60@70; Naples, three months, 40⅜@½; Palermo, three months, 122½@¾; Messina, three months, 122¾@123; Lisbon, 90 days, 51½@⅝; Oporto, 90 days, 51¾@52."

No further loans were effected by the India Council in the Stock Exchange to-day, but they are understood to have placed out a considerable sum at 2 ₱ cent. in other quarters. The 4th of the month being Sunday, all engagements maturing on that date will have to be liquidated to-morrow. There has consequently been an increased demand for money to-day, both at the Bank and in the general market.

SATURDAY MORNING, 11 o'clock.

Consols for Money..........95⅜@95⅝
Consols for Account (Oct. 11)..........95½@95⅝

PARIS, Friday—3:20 P. M.

Rentes close at 68f. 85c., showing an advance of more than a quarter since yesterday.

American Railways in London.	Closing Prices.	Business.
Illinois Cen. 6 ₱ ct. red. 1875	75 to 78	—
Do., 7 ₱ cent., red. 1875...	78 to 80	79½
Do., do., Free Land, red. 1860..........	83 to 85	—
Do., $100 shares, $60 paid	39 to 37 dis.	38 dis.
Mic. Cen. 8 ₱ cent., con. '60	80 to 85	—
Do., 1869..........	78 to 80	—
Do. (sink. f.) 1st m. do. '82	80 to 85	—
Do., $100 shares..........	38 to 42	—
Michigan S. & N. Indiana 7 ₱ ct. (sinking fund) 1885..	53 to 58	—
Do., $100 shares..........	5 to 10	—
New-York Central, 6 ₱ ct., (sinking fund) 1883..........	84 to 86	—
Do., 7 ₱ cent., 1864..........	92 to 94	—
Do., 7 ₱ ct., (sink. f.) 1876	92 to 94	—
Do., $100 shares..........	67 to 69 x. d.	—
New-York and Erie 3d mortgage 7 ₱ cent., 1883..........	57 to 62	—
Do., sinking fund, 1875..........	15 to 25	—
Do., bonds, con. '62..........	15 to 25	—
Do., 1871..........	15 to 25 —	—
Do., $100 shares..........	5 to 10	—
Pennsylvania Cen. Bonds—1st mortgage, con. 6 ₱ ct..	88 to 90	—
Do., 2d mort., 6 ₱ ct. sterl.	92 to 94	93½
Do., $50 shares..........	35 to 40	—
Philadel. & Reading Bonds 6 ₱ ct., 1860..........	83 to 88	—
Do., do., 1870..........	73 to 78	—
Do., $50 shares..........	20 to 24	—

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 2. COTTON—Sales this week, 57,160; total this year, 1,872,830; same period in 1858, 1,844,570 bales. Imported this week, 50,894; total this year, [illegible]7,693; same period in 1858, 1,842,516; total imports in 1858, 2,334,513 bales. Exported this year, 232,304; same period in 1858, 170,327 bales. Computed Stocks this day, [illegible]9,540; same period in 1858, 638,560 bales. Taken for Consumption this year, 1,494,600; same period in 1858, 1,450,500 bales. There has been improved demand for Cotton this week, and the daily transactions have been considerable enough to impart more animation to the market, and to enable holders to obtain full prices for useful Cotton. There has, however, been a good supply offering, and any change in the value of the current qualities of American is trifling, amounting to only about 1-16d. ₱ ℔. In Sea Islands a fair business has been done at full prices. There has been a fair inquiry for Egyptians, but they are without change in value. For Brazils the demand has not been large, but prices are well supported. In Surats a fair amount of transactions has taken place, but they are freely offered; a decline of ⅛d. has in many cases been apparent. 4,070 American are reported on speculation, and 2,680 American, 980 Egyptian, 940 Pernam, 100 Bahia, 50 Maranham, and 2,290 Surat for export. To-day there is a fair demand; the sales will probably be 8,000 bales, chiefly to the trade.

[illegible], Sept. 2.—The market retains the firmness [illegible] at the commencement of the week, [illegible] T cloths for Bombay and printing cloths [illegible] dearer. The better qualities of T cloths [illegible] more demand, and the better long cloths [illegible]ed. India 40-inch shirtings of most qualities [illegible] are low in stock, with good contracts, and prices are consequently well supported. A moderately active business is also doing in yarns, both for export and home consumption, and 28's to 32's water twist in the bundle maintain the advance of about ⅛d. ₱ ℔. obtained on Tuesday. "The improved demand," say Messrs. GEORGE FRASER, SON & Co., in their monthly circular of yesterday, "from Bombay, together with the considerable business doing for China, Germany and the Mediterranean, has, together with a large business done for the home trade, greatly sustained this market, and at the present moment nearly all spinners and manufacturers are well employed with orders for future delivery."

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 2.—GRAIN—The arrivals from Ireland and coastwise since Tuesday have been insignificant, and from foreign ports only 1,[illegible] qrs. of Wheat, 1,[illegible] qrs. of Oats, 1,735 qrs. of beans, 1,[illegible] qrs. of Indian Corn and 1,215 sacks 2,835 barrels of Flour have come forward. The exports in the same time comprise 362 qrs. of Wheat, 297 qrs. of Indian Corn and 487 sacks and 120 barrels of Flour. The weather has been showery and wet; however, our trade has been extremely inactive for all articles, and prices are with difficulty supported. From Ireland (chiefly the south) the reports are pretty general of the potato disease having appeared, but so far the accounts are conflicting as to the extent of the injury. At this day's market there was only a small attendance of the town and country trade, who showed little disposition to buy, and, as there was considerable pressure to sell red French Wheats, these must be quoted 2d.@3d. ₱ cental lower on the sales made, good parcels being let go at 8s. 7d.@8s. 8d. ₱ cental. Flour, although a slow sale, was not materially lower. Oats and Oatmeal were neglected, and prices again in favor of the buyer. In Barley, Beans and Peas there was no alteration in value or demand. Indian Corn was rather more inquired for, but without change in value; for Ibraila, to arrive per steamer, 28s. ₱ 480 ℔s., delivered, was refused.

The Foreign Trade at the port of New-York the past week was less active than the previous fortnight, both in the Import entries, which, with the Dry Goods table in our last paper, are only $2,255,721 against $3,006,915 same week last season, and in the sales of Dry Goods from first hands. We understand that some of the Auction Sales, particularly of French Silks, result indifferently for the Importer. The business in General Foreign Merchandise is not very large, although the stocks of the great free articles of Coffee and Tea are not pressed by holders, being but moderate, according to their calculation, for the prospective wants of the trade. The stock of Sugar continues heavy. The exports of the week were again active both in ordinary Produce, and in Gold and Silver Bullion, of which the recent arrivals are quite adequate to the demand. The clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods are $1,534,518, as against $871,208 same week last season; and of Gold and Silver $1,760,331, against $1,361,140 same week last September. The particulars of the shipments are

Sept. 14	Africa, Liverpool—Am. gold bars	$171,500
	Cal. gold bars and Am. silver coin	162,000
	Cal. gold bars and Am. gold coin	60,766
	Bavaria, Hamburg, Mex. silver..	116,032
	Am. silver coin..........	12,000
	Am. gold coin..........	415,600
	Gold bars..........	200,000
Sept. 15	Schr. Hannibal, Jacmel—Am. gold coin..........	3,100
	Arago, Havre..........	619,333
	For the week..........	$1,760,331

The deliveries of California Gold by the packet of Aug. 20, arrived on Monday last, were $2,046,000. The gain to the Sub-Treasury during the week is $147,484, the balance now standing $5,067,272, against $4,919,788 at the close of the previous week. The Specie Averages and the large Banks, down town, we find have run something less favorably than the week before, say by $400,000, and the official Statement to be made up this afternoon will probably show a moderate falling off from the last Average of $21,767,248, bringing back the total to about the figure of two weeks ago, since which time the export of Bullion has been $4,123,716. The Loan column of the Banks will again show a rising Average, though on a moderate scale. In the absence of a free supply of short mercantile bills, the discount upon these has fallen on choice 30@60-day acceptances to 6@6½ ₱ cent., while some of the Bank officers have relaxed their limit, as to date, on other bills, at 7 ₱ cent. The outside demand for these continues good where the paper is well made and strongly indorsed, and some lists of February and March bills have been done at the Bank rate. At the same time there is less currency for what is termed fair indorsements and single name paper, at 8@10 ₱ cent. Demand Loans rule 5 to 6 ₱ cent. on Stock security and 6@7 ₱ cent. on pledge of Bills Receivable. The rates of Foreign Exchange hold steady on England at 110@110⅛, with a disposition among some of the standard drawers to advance to 110¼, while French bills are more freely offered, partly Southern, drawn against the early shipments of Cotton. Altogether the Discount, Exchange and Bullion markets of the week present a very satisfactory appearance for the steady movement of general trade.

According to the Custom-House tables of the Foreign Trade at this port, which we published in summary form, by months, a few days ago, the Import entries at New-York, exclusive of Specie, for the eight months of the calendar year,

to the 31st August were..........	$179,451,000
Add two weeks in September..........	6,128,282
Total to date..........	185,579,282
Against same time 1859..........	104,949,174
Increase to date over 1858..........	$80,630,108
Increase to date over 1857..........	6,764,125
Increase to date over 1856..........	21,068,380

The same tables make the Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including

Foreign articles reëxported to Aug. 31..	$42,863,000
Add two weeks in September..........	3,096,677
Total to date..........	$45,959,677
Against same time 1858..........	43,639,639
Increase to date..........	$2,320,038

The same tables make the Export of Specie

to Aug. 31..........	$49,660,000
Add two weeks in September..........	4,123,716
Total to date..........	$53,783,716
Against same time 1858..........	19,125,120
Increase to date..........	$34,658,596

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New Loan of United States..........	102½@103@103¼
New-York Central..........	78¾@81¼@79½@81¼
New-York and Erie..........	4½@4¾
Reading..........	46@46¼@44¾@45¼
Rock Island..........	69½@70@69@70
Michigan Southern..........	6¾@6¼
Michigan Guaranteed..........	24½@25@23¾@24¼
Michigan Central..........	47@48@46½@47
Toledo..........	25¾@26@24¾@25½
Galena..........	74¼@77½@75@77
Illinois Central..........	68@68½@66@66¾
Panama..........	118@118½@118
Pacific Mail..........	83@82¾@84
Missouris..........	84¾@85@84¾@84⅞
Virginias..........	94½@94½
Tennessees..........	88¾@89¼
Illinois Central Bonds..........	88@87½@88
Hudson River..........	36¼@36½@35¾@36
Harlem Preferred..........	37¼@37½@36¾@37
Delaware and Hudson..........	94¾@94½

The Stock Exchange dealings continued active throughout the week, and after repeated fluctuations in the tone and prices of the market, closed stronger on Saturday by 2½ ₱ cent. on the leading speculatives than the week before. Early in the week the demand steadily increased, and against a pretty determined and influential opposition from the majority of the Brokers and Jobbers, who, besides believing it their interest to operate for a reaction, were governed in some degree by the experience of the Stock Exchange, through the past year or two, whenever a sudden considerable advance was made in prices. At one time during the week, as will be noticed in the foregoing table of the course of the market, the effect of this opposition appeared to point to a decided reversal of the temper of speculation, but depression was of brief continuance, the demand for three or four of the Railway Stocks soon manifesting renewed and increased buoyancy on the reported further improvement in their traffic for the same week in September. This was particularly marked in New-York Central, Galena and Chicago, and Chicago and Rock Island, and at the close, in Philadelphia and Reading. A large business was done in these four Stocks throughout the day, on Saturday, and after the adjournment of the Second Board 81¼ ₱ cent. was paid for Central, 77 for Galena, and 70 for Rock Island. The other Western shares sympathized to some extent, without, in all cases, fully recovering the decline. Illinois Central, with equally favorable traffic returns, continued to be affected by the low quotations from London, previous to the arrival reported this morning. The demand for Panama, Pacific Mail, and Delaware and Hudson, was less speculative, prices leaving off about the same as the week before. There was also less buoyancy of movement in Hudson and Harlem, though both finally closed firm. In Railway Bonds the dealings were mostly of a retail character. The common issues of the New-York Central Company, (who have no mortgage on their line,) and the mortgages of the Illinois Central, Galena, Hudson and Harlem, are all firmly held, and but few brought to market. The Erie mortgages are all quiet for the movement, awaiting the result of a new organization of the management in October. The traffic of the line, under the new General-Superintendent and the Financial Receiver, showed decided improvement up to Friday last, when the trains were arrested by the mob at the Bergen Tunnel for arrearages of labor on that improvement, with which the Company have really nothing at present to do, although the default of the contractor might possibly have been guarded against by the late administration of the Road and Long Dock by a less arbitrary, if not a more responsible selection of the party to complete this important work. The speculative business in State Stocks through the week was mainly confined to Missouris, and without any decided change in price. The general market on Saturday afternoon closed firm.

The Exchanges are falling at New-Orleans, both on Europe and the Northern Cities. The *Picayune* of Saturday week quotes:

"Clear Sterling bills, 109¼@109¾; Bill of Lading drafts, 108½@108¾; Francs, f.5 21¼@f.5 17½ ₱ dollar; Sixty day bills on New-York, &c., 1@1¼ and 2 ₱ cent. discount; Sight, par@¼ ₱ cent. premium. The official Bank statement for the week exhibits a steady contraction, except in short loans, which have somewhat increased. Long loans, however, have been considerably reduced, which brings down the net increase on the previous report to $122,491."

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

☞ UNITED STATES COUPON BONDS of 1865 and 1874.
NEW-YORK STATE SIX PER CENT. STOCK of 1875.
NEW-YORK FIVE PER CENT. STOCK of 1860, 1874 and 1875, for investments and banking purposes.
THOMPSON BROTHERS No. 2 Wall-st.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Sept. 17, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 44 bbls. Ashes, 11,880 bbls. Flour, 15,763 bushels Wheat, 12,100 bushels Corn, 12,180 bushels Oats, 212 bushels Malt, 155 pkgs. Provisions, and 146 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been made, to-day, of 80 bbls. Pots, at $5 50, and 18 bbls. Pearls, at $5 25 ₱ 100 ℔s.

COTTON—Has been more sought after, and sales have been reported, to-day, of 2,000 bales at uniform quotations.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary..........	9⅛	9⅛	9¼	9¼
Middling..........	11¾	11⅞	12	12⅛
Middling Fair......	12⅝	12¾	13¼	13¾

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been very quiet, to-day, for State and Western Flour. The rain storm has had the effect of seriously checking operations. Exposed lots of flour, on the dock, have been offered and, to some extent, purchased at much lower prices. Lots in store, or secured from the rain, have not varied materially in value. The bulk of the sales have been made by a few of the principal receivers. Only a very small number of buyers were on 'Change this forenoon. The total transactions do not exceed 6,000 bbls., in lots, including inferior to very choice superfine State, at $4 10@$4 30 for old, and $4 35@$4 50 for new; extra ditto $4 50@$4 70; superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $4 10@$4 50; extra Wisconsin, old and new, at $4 55@$6; extra Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, and Michigan, poor old to choice new, $4 60@$6 25; inferior extra Ohio at $4 60@$4 70; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $4 75@$4 95 for old and $5@$5 20 for ordinary to choice new, ₱ bbl.

Unsound Flour..........	$2 90@$3 90
Standard Superfine State..........	4 10@ 4 50
Extra State..........	4 50@ 4 70
Standard Superfine Western..........	4 10@ 4 50
Extra Wisconsin..........	4 55@ 6 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan....	4 60@ 6 25
Inferior Extra Ohio..........	4 60@ 4 70
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands.	4 75@ 5 20
Extra Ohio, trade brands..........	5 30@ 6 50
Fancy Genesee..........	4 90@ 5 15
Extra Genesee..........	5 35@ 7 50
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri........	4 75@ 8 50
Extra Kentucky and Tennessee..........	4 85@ 8 25

Southern Flour continues heavy and plenty. The inquiry is limited. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 900 bbls., in lots, at $4 85@$5 30 for very inferior to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, Brandywine, &c.; $5 40@$7 for fancy to choice extra brands ₱ bbl. Canadian continues quiet, sales having been made of only 130 bbls., at $5@$6 for extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is selling slowly at $3 70@$4 30 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is very quiet, at $3 75@$3 80 for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and $4 10@$4 15 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Puncheons of Brandywine are quoted at $19@$19 12½ each.

GRAIN—Wheat is dull, lower and declining. Sales have been reported of only 8,250 bushels, including fair new White Canada, at $1 17; new red State on private terms; very good new White Southern, at $1 25; and unsound old Chicago Spring, at 72c. ₱ bushel. Corn continues quiet; mixed Western is in demand, at 83½c.@84c., but is generally held at 85c. ₱ bushel. There are only a few boat loads available at present. Other kinds are quiet and nominal. Rye is quiet and languid at 78c.@80c. ₱ bushel. Oats are inactive, including Canada at 38c.@41c.; Western, 37c.@40c.; State, 36c.@39c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 33c.@37c.; Southern, 30c.@36c. ₱ bushel. Barley rules quiet at former rates.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been moderately inquired for, and sales have been made of 1,200 bbls., in lots, chiefly at $15 12½ for Mess, and $10 62½ for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue in request, including Hams at 8¾c.@9c., and Shoulders at 7½c.@7¾c. ₱ ℔. Bacon is in moderate demand, chiefly at 9¾c.@10c. ₱ ℔. Lard has not varied much; sales to-day 470 tcs. and bbls. common to choice at 10¾c.@11¼c. ₱ ℔. Beef is in request at drooping rates; sales 350 bbls., in lots, at $7@$9 50 for repacked Western Mess; $10@$11 50 for fair to choice extra do.; $5 75@$6 75 for Country Mess, and $4 87@$5 50 for do. Prime ₱ bbl. Beef Hams, $14@$17 50 ₱ bbl. Butter rules quiet at 16c.@21c. for State; 12c.@16c. for Ohio, ₱ ℔. Cheese is selling slowly at from 6c.@9½c. ₱ ℔.

FREIGHTS—Have been quite dull to-day. For Liverpool, there were taken 500 bbls. Flour, at 1s. 9d.; 500 boxes Cheese, by steamer, at 40s.; and 75 tons Pipe Staves at 20s. For other parts no important engagements transpired. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: Schr. *Eclipse*, to Portland, Oregon, Coal at $13; a Norwegian brig to Constantinople, 1,500 bbls. Rum at 3½c., and the Measurement Goods $12; a brig from Isle de Sal, Cape de Verds, to Rio Grande, Salt, 35s.; a ship, 1,148 tons, from Mobile to Liverpool, Cotton, 5-8d.; one, 1,197 tons, from Mobile to Havre, 1¼c., both chartered at Mobile; ship *Elizabeth Kimball*, 998 tons, from New-Orleans to Liverpool, 17-32d.; a Br. bark to London, Oil-cake, 20s.; a bark to Swan Island and back, Guano, $7; a brig, 295 tons, from Norfolk to Barbados, hhd. Staves, $13; a schr., 177 tons, to Cienfuegos, $1,700: one, 1,200 bbls., to Gonaives and back, $1,300; one from Mobile to Havana, Lumber, $10 50; a brig, 225 tons, to Sagua, $2,100; a schr., 113 tons, from St. Domingo to New-York, Logwood, $5; one, 160 tons, three voyages from a Southern port to Cuba, Lumber, $12, $10, and $8; a brig, 250 tons, to run between this port and a port on the north side of Cuba; one, 175 tons, to Point Petre, Guad., and back; a ship, 900 tons, from New-Orleans to Liverpool; one, 803 tons, from Mobile or New-Orleans to Liverpool or Havre, and a bark, 500 tons, same voyage, with privilege of Trieste, on terms not made public.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Sept. 17—6 P. M.

FLOUR in fair demand; prices unchanged; sales 1,300 bbls. WHEAT in light supply and moderate demand, except for small milling lots; market tending downward; sales 5,000 bushels white Canada, in small lots, at $1 92@$1 92½; 350 bushels white Winter Illinois at the same price; 900 bushels red Winter Illinois and Milwaukee club on private terms. CORN scarce and in better demand; sales 5,000 bushels No. 1 Illinois at 74c. OATS steady; sales 2,000 bushels Western at 32½c. BARLEY—Prime Canada in demand, at 65c. RYE nominal; WHISKY quiet and nominal, at 24½c.

OSWEGO, Saturday, Sept. 17—6 P. M.

FLOUR in good demand, and steady; sales 1,000 bbls. at $4 25 for State from new Chicago Spring wheat; $4 75 for Red Winter do.; $5 25 for White do., including choice double extra at $6 25@$6 50. Grain of all descriptions quiet, and quotations nominal. CANAL FREIGHTS unchanged. Wind unfavorable. Receipts by lake unimportant. *Canal Exports*—340 bbls. Flour; 8,600 bushels Wheat.

TORONTO, Saturday, Sept. 17—6 P. M.

FLOUR steady and 5c. advanced. WHEAT unsettled. OATS 27c.@28c. BARLEY 65c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Sept. 17.

The sales of COTTON to-day were 2,500 bales at easier, but quotably unchanged prices. FREIGHT to Liverpool, 9-16@19-32d.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Name.	Date.	Leaves.	For.
Europa..........	Sept. 21	Boston	Liverpool
Anglo-Saxon..........	Sept. 24	Quebec	Liverpool
Kangaroo..........	Sept. 24	New-York	Liverpool
Ocean Queen..........	Sept. 24	New-York	Southa'tn
Persia..........	Sept. 28	New-York	Liverpool
Borussia..........	Oct. 1	New-York	Southa'tn
Nova Scotian..........	Oct. 1	Quebec	Liverpool
New-York..........	Oct. 1	New-York	Southa'tn
Arabia..........	Oct. 5	Boston	Liverpool

FROM EUROPE.

Name.	Date.	Leaves.	For.
Kangaroo..........	Aug. 31	Liverpool	New-York
Persia..........	Sept. 3	Liverpool	New-York
New-York..........	Sept. 6	Southa'tn	New-York
Nova Scotian..........	Sept. 7	Liverpool	Quebec.
John Bell..........	Sept. 10	Glasgow	Quebec.
Arabia..........	Sept. 10	Liverpool	Boston.
Balbec..........	Sept. 10	Liverpool	Halifax.

FOR CUBA.

Name.	Date.	Leaves.	For.
De Soto..........	Sept. 27	New-York	Havana.

FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.

Name.	Date.	Leaves.	For.
Star of the West...	Sept. 20	New-York	Aspinwall
North Star..........	Sept. 20	New-York	Aspinwall

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Arago, for Southampton and Havre.—Miss Young, Miss A. Young, Master H. Young, Dr. W. Richards, P. Richards, Jr., J. P. Cunkhie and lady, T. Gillard, J. Adams, G. Arnold, F. Furst, C. Guillaume, New-York; J. M. Slack, Providence; J. P. K. Mygatt and lady, C. W. Darling, Miss A. L. Chapin, Miss E. F. Chapin, Mr. Lehmaier, E. Coffin, J. J. Townsend, New-York; J. Blanc, bearer of dispatches to Paris; I. Iselin, C. A. Pringle, J. M. Strong, F. W. Reimer, M. Lereuil, Paris; J. J. B. Brush, F. W. Smith, Mrs. J. B. Brush, New-York; Mr. Woodridge, G. F. Dale, Philadelphia; Mrs. Nisbet, Miss Nisbet, Washington; H. Scondorff, New-York; G. Holland, Dr. E. Gage, of Paris; Mrs. Bigelow, child and son; Mr. and Mrs. W. Cheeks and boy, G. W. Geer, B. G. Winwright, Jr., E. D. Baker and lady, Mr. Maynard, J. L. Hubbard, Miss Rally, Mrs. Rally, Wilmington; Mrs. Victorine of Paris; Mrs. H. Pierson, New-York; Mrs. Lorin Burt and child, B. S. Lyman, Massachusetts; Mr. Clark, J. D. Windsor, A. D. Grieff, New-York; F. Amethis, of Italy; G. Furrio, of Italy, Angelo Proverbos, of Italy; Miss Whitwell, of Boston; Miss E. Craw, of St. Louis; Miss M. Craw, of St. Louis; Mrs. Carpentier, Mr. R. Kessel and V. G. Weaver, of Alabama; R. Lomba, of Havana; A. Gardner, C. W. McCune, of New-York; E. Mayer, of Paris; A. Manger, Mr. Henry, Mr. Silver, H. Hunnewell, A. Hunnewell, A. B. Strange, A. Ottenheimer, R. K. Hurt, E. Varet, D. Gorren, John Sinn, of New-York; Isaac Iselin and three children; John A. Turner, of Va.; Dr. Swift, of New-York; Mr. Smith, of New-York; A. H. Sallin, of New-York; Mrs. Bent, M. Buer, Mrs. M. Buer, Miss Buer, Mme. Crochie, Edward Carre, of New-Orleans; A. Oppenheimer, Paris; Master J. Mercer, of New-Orleans; William O'Brien, of Boston; J. Hoessle, A. Jardin, of Kentucky; P. Emig, H. Ottmann, Louis Frank, Mr. Graff Mr. Darley, J. W. Darley, of New-York; M. Siegret, of New-York; Mrs. M. Dahminhauss and child, Mrs. Bertol, Miss V. Baugy, Mrs. Marie, Mrs. A. Renaud, of Paris; Dr. H. Sualgewald, of New-York; Mrs. Klein and child, Miss Bertol, Daniel Brophy, of New-York; Patrick Murray, of New-York. Total, 125.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Borussia, from Hamburg and Southampton—Caroline Zeh, Amalie Bull and children, Louise Seger, R. Gobel and wife, J. Warnholtz, A. Brigham, wife and child, A. Kleinbach, H. H. Riemann, Amalie Torman, L. Walker, H. Heymann, Minna Kunz, L. Wittkowsky, Ellen Powell, Mrs. D. Wallis Gray, E. Herbert Gray, K. Schiedmayer, E. Schneider, Mrs. Schneider, H. Schneider, D. Schneider, F. Weizle, Mrs. Weizle, Miss Sophi Schnoevoyt, Johana Probers, Mrs. T. Probers, Dr. C. Brueninghausen, Luciane Wiese, A. Vorster, Jette Jonas, Eleonore Dommier, G. Berlin, Ottilie Romey, Ottilie Bohlmann, L. Meyer, Pauline Bargen, Elise Tepe, Emma Maquering, J. A. Schafer, A. Renson, B. Szold and wife, Marie Szold, E. Schaar, Capt. F. H. Jarvs, Metta Tucksen, S. Gertsmann, Rosalie Sand, Bertha Sand, C. Gerstmann, H. Voight, P. P. Mandich, wife and child, Anetta Vucovich, K. Saalfeld, L. Ostuckenberg, Marie Rumpf, Anna C. Becker, C. Jaclard, A. Pich, D. Jaclard, wife and child, H. Ludovici, H. Schmidt, I. Friedmann, R. Schmitz, M. Pfeifer, Pauline Leybrack, A. Scholl and wife, H. Reiche, Amalie Kirchner, A. Giebeled and wife, C. Boice, E. Wolff, W. Weiss, M. Wurkheim, J. Arndt, Isabella Fischer, Adelaide Baetisch, A. Andrae, J. Inglehard, R. Volcklandt, Mr. Schildmayer, Albertine Tackmann, J. Schutz and wife, I. Noa, M. Sachs, Chas. Bernayr, J. Curry, J. Horwath, C. Miller, E. H. Prone, M. Hervane, A. Pernet, and a large number in the steerage.

In steamship Montgomery, from Savannah—M. Dusenberry, W. D. Zogbawm, R. M. Aldworth, J. Supple, W. R. Moore, Jos. J. Hasbrouck, A. Poetz, J. Gretzner, O. B. Brines, S. Martin, C. Hussey, J. Graham, W. W. Story, Miss G. Chambers, Capt. Merritt, J. N. Chambers, H. R. Foreman, C. D. Williams, M. Bernstein and lady, Miss M. Brewer, J. S. Marten.

In steamship Roanoke, from Norfolk, Petersburg, &c.—Mrs. Shunis, Mr. Clarke, Mary Roberts, Mrs. L. Jones, T. Phubey, R. Akins, I. Hann, H. W. Ross and lady, Mary Sullivan, S. Wirsel and son, H. Sterly, D. C. Coninglin and lady, R. P. Humel, W. W. Crawford, J. Gee, T. McCabe, W. H. Campbell, J. Prince and lady, Mrs. Saunders, daughter and 3 sons, and 15 in steerage.

In steamship De Soto, from New-Orleans and Havana—F. Sumas, D. Rodriguis, V. Rivus, Sumschlouy, C. Alvarado, H. Freup, E. Wade, J. S. Toledo and servant, G. Azoy, D. Urgioda, Capt. Wilson, J D Ramus, F. Laboyen, M. Wicksell, S. Banito, Mrs. E. Carbonoir and sister.

In steamship Nashville, from Charleston—G. L. Rose, lady and 2 daughters, Miss Zits, N. Grant, C. C. Brower, A. Corbett, and 3 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 5 44 | Sun sets.... 6 04 | Moon rises..10 21
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.12 28 | Gov. Island. 1 17 | Hell Gate.... 2 39

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Sept. 17.

Cleared.

Steamships Jamestown, Skinner, Norfolk, Ludlam & Heineken; Marion, Foster, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Augusta, Woodhull, Savannah, S. L. Mitchill; Philadelphia, Griffin, Havana and New-Orleans, M. O. Roberts; Karnak, (Br.,) Brownless. Nassau, E. Cunard.

Steamers Anthracite, Jones, Philadelphia, ——; Locust Point, French, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ship Resolute, Freeman, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; America, Howe, Mobile, D. & A. Kingsland & Sutton; Donan, Meyer, Hamburg, Kunardt & Co.

Bark Panama, Graves, Rio Janeiro, C. R. Green.

Brigs Jas. Davis, Staples, Boston, H. D. Brookman & Co.; Humming Bird, Davis, Trieste, W. T. Schmidt; Chastelain, Handy, Naguebo, Thompson & Hunter.

Schooners Montezuma, Penny, Bay Port, Baker & Layton; M. Platt, Smith, Washington, J. S. Davies; Napoleon, Simon, Newbern, J. S. Davis; Brontes, Powers, Madeira, I. B. Gager; Wm. S. Robbins, Peterson, Richmond, Van Brunt & Slaght; Oneida, ——, Fredericksburg, ——; Arctic, Hicks, Alexandria, Spofford & Dodge; Dorcas Ireland, Baker, Fernandina, Van Brunt & Slaght.

Sloops F. Brown, Cair, Providence, master; Humming Bird, Chapman, New-Haven, master; Warren, Stannard, New-Haven, master.

Arrived.

Steamer Albatross, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Bark Mercy Ellen, Morrell, Ciudad Bolivar Aug 30, and the Bar 3d inst., with hides, &c., to Harbeck & Co.

Bark Mayflower, (of New-Haven,) Duntze, Barbados Sept. 3, with molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Bark Goodspeed, Faye, Liverpool July 23, with coal to Sturges, Clearman & Co. Has experienced a continuation of westerly winds the whole passage. Has been 25 ds. to the westward of the Banks.

Bark James Briant, (of Beverly,) Buenos Ayres July 19, with hides to master.

Bark Oregon, Case, Fairhaven 2 ds., in ballast.

Brig Trio, (Swed.,) Jern, Rio Janeiro July 15, with coffee and rosewood to H. de Goer Riffiard.

Brig Times, Phinney, Lubec 7 ds., with plaster.

Schr. Florence, (of Brownsville, Texas,) Mount, Brazos, Texas, 19 ds., with hides, &c., to Charles Stillman. 7th inst., off Key West, saw bark Jane A. Bishop, from Mobile for New-York.

Schr. Ocean Bird, (Br.,) Lockhart, Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolff.

Schr. Thomas Jefferson, Ellis, Salem 3 ds., with mdse. to R. W. Ropes & Co.

Schr. Walcott, Parker, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to J. McKee.

Schr. Cabot, Nickerson, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to Dayton & Sprague.

Schr. Wm. Smith, Fisher, Charleston 5 ds., with cotton and rice to Scranton & Tallman.

Schr. M. E. Parmelee, Gaskill, Wilmington, N. C., 7 ds., with naval stores to J. G. Williams.

Schr. S. E. Johnson, Day, Virginia 3 ds., with naval stores to D. C. Murray.

Schr. Thos. Holcombe, Goslee, Savannah 6 ds., with cotton and lumber to Scranton & Tallman.

WIND—During the day, a gale from N. E., with rain.

Arrived....SUNDAY, Sept. 18.

Steamship Borussia, (Ham. screw,) Trautmann, Hamburg Sept. 1, and Southampton the 4th, with mdse. and 357 cabin and steerage passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Arrived at Sandy Hook at 5 A. M., and off the Battery at 7:20 A. M. 4th inst., off Start Point, in the English Channel, saw Ham. steamship Hammonia. 10th inst. lat. 47 06, lon. 35 06, saw Am. ship Anna Decatur, of Portsmouth, Parsons, from Sunderland Aug. 14, for New-York. Same day, lat. 47 12, lon. 35 30, saw Brem. steamship Bremen, hence for Bremen. 14th, lat. 43 47, lon. 47, saw steamship Ariel, hence for Southampton and Havre. 16th, lat. 41 13, lon. 65, passed Am. ship E. Greely, Cutter, from Liverpool July 31, for New-York. 17th, at 2 A. M., lat. 41 18, lon. 68, saw Ham. steamship Bavaria, hence for Hamburg. The Borussia experienced during the entire passage very heavy westerly gales with a tremenduous sea running. Remained outside Sandy Hook all night of the 17th, waiting for a pilot.

Steamship De Soto, Bullock, New-Orleans 9th inst., and Havana 13th, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Crocheron & Co. The D. S. has encountered very heavy weather for the last two days; stormy gales from the N. and E., with very heavy seas; passed many vessels hove to. On the 13th inst., John Griffin, a passenger, died, disease supposed to be consumption. Sept. 13, passed a steamship, supposed to be the Grenada. Same day lat. 25 30, lon. 79 50, exchanged signals with an Am. bark strg. N., painted ports and red and white burgee. Same day, lat. 26, lon. 79 44, exchanged signals with ship "Andover," bound N.

Steamship Nashville, Murray, Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Thursday, at 2 P. M., south of Frying Pan, exchanged signals with steamship Columbia. Friday, at 6 P. M., N. of Hatteras, exchanged signals with steamship James Adger, both bound S. The Nashville experienced very heavy gales from Hatteras to the Lower Bay, where she anchored last evening, the 17th at 8 P. M.

Steamship Montgomery, Crocker, Savannah Sept. 15, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. Encountered a severe gale from S. E. to W. after leaving Cape Hatteras. Sept. 16, 60 miles N. E. of Fringpan Shoal, passed schr. Manhassett, hence for Savannah; same date, 40 miles N. E. of Fryingpan Shoal, passed New-York, of and from New-York for Charleston; 9 P. M., off Cape Hatteras, passed steamship Alabama, hence for Savannah.

Steamship Roanoke, Crouch, Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Heineken.

Steamer Boston, Sellew, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Ship Samuel G. Glover, Kellum, Boston 2 ds., in ballast to R. W. Cameron. She will load for Australia.

Bark Atlantic, (Brem.,) Feldhusen, Bremen July 20, with mdse. and 231 passengers to master. 12th inst., off George's Shoals, saw Brem. bark Cariolan, from Bremen for New-York, all well. Has had light westerly winds most of the passage. 17th inst., experienced a heavy gale from E. N. E. to N. E.

Brig Tangent, (of Columbia,) Plummer, from Boston for Elizabethport, in ballast, for coal, came in the Hook on Friday night, and during the gale of Saturday, dragged both anchors into two fathoms of water, cut away foremast, which, with the yards and maintopmast, went over the side, when she held; was towed up to the City on Sunday.

Brig Tremont, Wyman, Rondout, with coal, for Portsmouth.

Brig Times, (of Barnstable,) Phinney, Cadiz, via Long Island Sound, July 19, with wine to Crocker, Wood & Co.

Brig Ceylon, (Br.,) Dorr, Windsor, N. S., 18 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolff.

Brig Alamo, Ingalls, Machiasport 18 ds., with lumber.

Schr. Cora, Kelly, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to E. Coowell.

Schr. Laura M. Mangam, Whalin, Gloucester 2 ds., with fish Woodruff & Robinson.

Schr. Gertrude, Hawkins, Elizabethport, with coal, for Salem.

Schr. Gipsy, Ingalls, East Machias 10 ds., with laths to F. Talbot & Co.

Schr. Isaac Cohen Hertz, Spofford, Rockland 4 ds., with lime.

Schr. E. G. Buxton, Titcomb, Saco 4 ds., heading.

Schr. Nelson Wells, Ryder, Gloucester, with fish.

Schr. B. W. Eldridge, Trow, Harwich, with fish.

Schr. Keren Happuck, Kelly, Gloucester, with fish.

Schr. Hurd, Pierce, Rockland 4 ds., with lime.

Schr. Almira, Small, Rondout, with coal, for Boston.

Sloop E. Sprague, Gibbs, Providence 2 ds., mdse.

BELOW—Ship Manhattan.

Bark Milton, from Glasgow.—(Both by steamtug Jacob Bell.)

WIND—North.

Sailed.

Steamships Arago, for Havre; Marion, for Charleston; Augusta, Savannah; Jamestown, Norfolk, and a large fleet of square-rigged vessels.

By Telegraph.

HIGHLANDS, Sept. 18, sunset—One of Cromwell's propellers is passing the Highlands, bound in. No other vessels in sight. Wind light N. W.; weather clear.

SANDY HOOK, Sept. 18, sunset—No vessels in sight, bound in. Wind light N. W.; weather clear.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 18—Arr. ship Esther, Rio Janeiro; brigs Rifleman, (Br.) do.; "Zee Nymph," (Dutch.) Rotterdam. Spoken, July 28, brig Tanner, from New-York for Buenos Ayres.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 17—Arr. ship Rocklight, from New-York.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Sept. 18—Arr. ship St. Charles, from Liverpool, with salt.

Miscellaneous.

VESSEL ASHORE.—The bark Mercy Ellen, from Ciudad Bolivar, arrived Saturday morning, and anchored in the East River, dragged her anchor, and went ashore on Governor's Island, on Buttermilk side, near the stone dock.

NASSAU, N. P., Sept. 1.—The cargo of the brig Sea Belle, Rose, previously reported wrecked on Brownwater Rock, has arrived here, and the salvage has been settled at 40 per cent. A vessel will be chartered to forward all cargo which can be shipped.

San Francisco Shipping Intelligence.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug 22.—Arr. 21st, barks N. S. Perkins, Ritchie, 7 ds. from Olympia, W. T.; Kodiac, (Russ.,) Rosbund, 18 ds. from Kodiac; brigs Susan Abigail, Gates, 14 hours from Salt Point; Curaçoa, Chambers, 3 ds. from Monterey; schr. Golden State, Miller, 3 ds. from Albion River; whale sloop Olive, Bogart, 31 ds. from Ceros Island.

Spoken, &c.

J. Davenport—schr., for the West Indies, Sept. 6, lat. 21 18, lon. 65.

Planet—brig, of Yarmouth, bound E., Aug. 28, lat. 44 48, lon. 53 52.

Foreign Ports.

At Barbados, Sept. 3, barks Antelope, for New-Haven in 5 ds.; W. H. Gaston, dischg. The bark Sarah, for Savanilla, sld. Aug. 21.

At Ciudad Bolivar, Aug. 30, brig Wm. Wilson, wtg.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.

A CONSERVATORY OF THE ARTS
Dedicated to the culture of
COMEDY,
MUSIC,
BALLET,
BY
MISS AGNES ROBERTSON.

This establishment, newly constructed and designed from plans and designs furnished by Mr. DION BOURCICAULT,

IS NOW OPEN.

THIS (Monday) EVENING, SEPT. 19.

The doors will be opened at 7½ o'clock, precisely.

The entertainments will commence at 8 with a new domestic drama in a fairy frame called

DOT,

representing Charles Dickens' beautiful story,

THE CRICKET ON THE HEARTH.

The characters will be sustained by the following artists:

John Peerybingle..........	Mr. Harry Pearson
Dot, (his wife)..........	Miss Agnes Robertson

In which character she will sing the ballad "Auld Robin Gray."

Tilly Slowboy...{A charity girl who takes care of the baby}	Mrs. Wood

In which character she will sing "My first love was a butcher boy."

Caleb Plummer......(a toy-maker)	Mr. J. Jefferson
Bertha......(his blind daughter)	Miss Sara Stevens
Edward Plummer......(his son)	Mr. A. H. Davenport
Mrs. Fielding {reduced in circumstances in consequence of a crisis in the indigo trade.}	Mrs. Blake
May Fielding.(Edward's sweetheart)	Mrs. J. H. Allen
Tackleton......{a toy-merchant, master to Caleb.}	Mr. T. B. Johnston

Characters in the Fairy Prologue:

Fairies of the old school, much reduced in circumstances, proud of their family, but not above complaint:

Oberon..........	Miss Secor
Titania..........	Miss Fielding
Puck..........	Miss Gimber
Ariel..........	Miss Clinton

"Latter day" Fairies, strong, hard-working and useful little things, not at all proud:

Home..........	Miss Barnett
Kettle..........	Miss Shew
Cradle..........	Miss Denham
The Cricket..........	Miss Burke

The drop curtain, representing Aristophanes reading one of his comedies, near the city, at sunset, has been designed and painted by Mr. RUSSELL SMITH.

ACT I. The first scene, a wood near Dot's Cottage, has been painted by Mr. HAYES (late of the Boston Theatre). The second scene, the interior of Dot's Cottage, by Mr. HAWTHORNE.

ACT II. First scene, a Village, by Mr. HAYES. Second scene, Caleb's Cottage and Tackleton's House, by Mr. HAYES.

ACT III. Dot's Cottage.

To conclude with the amusing farce,

BOBTAIL AND WAGTAIL.

Bobtail..........	Mr. J. Jefferson
Mrs. Bobtail..........	Mrs. J. H. Allen
Wagtail..........	Mr. George Holland
Mrs. Wagtail..........	Mrs. Sara Stevens
Langdon..........	Mr. Harrison
Nancy..........	Miss Morton
Nurse..........	Miss Burnett

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle and Parquette..........	50 cents
Family Circle..........	25 cents
Orchestra Stalls..........	One Dollar
Private Boxes..........	Seven Dollars.

Box Office is open at 8 A. M., and seats may be secured and tickets purchased until 7 P. M.

When the theatre is full notice will be placed at the entry. No seats will be allowed to occupy the alley ways and passages, such a practice being deemed inconsistent with the comfort and satisfaction of the audience.

Seats may be secured six days in advance.

IRON AND HARDW RE.

RYLAND'S SUPERIOR "R B" IRON WIRE. W
BRIDGE WIRE, SPRING WIRE, TINNED WIRE AND GALVANIZED TELEGRAPH WIRE.
CAST-STEEL WIRE, WIRE RODS, BOILER RIVETS, &c.
For sale by J. J. EAGLETON, 84 John-st., New-York.

BUILDING MATERIALS.
J. B. & W. W. CORNELL & CO.'S
IRON WORKS,
Nos. 135 and 143 Centre-st., New-York.

J. B. & W. W. CORNELL & CO. are manufacturers of
IRON FRONTS for STORES, IRON BEAMS.
FIRE-PROOF CEILINGS, FLOORS and PARTITIONS.
CAST and WROUGHT IRON RAILINGS, for Dwellings, Offices, Parks and CEMETERIES, of various designs.
I. L. CADY'S PATENT CHILLED-IRON BANK VAULTS, DOORS and SAFES.
WINDOW LINTELS, CORNICES and COLUMNS.
CAST-IRON BEAMS and GIRDERS.
SOLID ROLLED and RIVETED BEAMS, of various dimensions.
IRON DOORS, VAULT DOORS, SHUTTERS, SASHES, SKY LIGHTS and FLOOR LIGHTS.
Designs for any of the above will be furnished on application.

TO PROPERTY HOLDERS AND OTHERS ABOUT ERECTING OR ALTERING BUILDINGS.—Iron building fronts, with and without rolling shutters; interior columns; wrought and cast iron girders and beams; illuminating tile and vault covers; iron shutters and doors; court-yard and office railing; iron door and window lintels and sills, about one-third the price of brown stone.
JACKSON & THROCKMORTON,
Architectural Iron Works,
Nos. 55 to 67 Goerck-st., New-York.
East Broadway stages pass in rear of office; South-st. stages pass in front of the office. Manufacturers of the iron work of *New-York Times* Building and balance of the block; Union Bank, Nos. 498 and 500 Broadway, &c., &c. Particular attention paid to vault extensions and other alterations. References—*New-York Times* vault, *Express* vault, 21st-st. and Broadway vault, &c.
N. B.—Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes.

TO BLACKSMITHS, COPPERSMITHS AND PLUMBERS.—LAUBACH'S Patent Tew Irons or Forge Backs. Superior to all others. A great saving of fuel and labor; 10,000 of them in daily constant use. For sale at No. 46 Eldridge-st. N. P. LABARTE.

NORWAY IRON.—BEST QUALITY FOR NAILrods, received from Norway. For sale by
C. E. HABICHT, No. 127 Pearl-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, Mt. Hope Cut Nails, &c.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO, No. 98 William-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A BARGAIN FOR UPHOLSTERERS.
The stock, lease and fixtures of one of the best stands in the City for sale, located at No. 199 6th-av. Terms accommodating. Apply to C. G. HOOK, Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE NEW RED ASH colliery, situate in Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania, within 2½ miles of the Borough of Pottsville, with a most favorable lease of 15 years, together with all the improvements, consisting of slope, engine, breaker engine, breaker, &c. The slope has just been finished, and the work all completed for the commencement of the business of mining coal. The vein of coal is 12 feet thick, with favorable pitch for cheap mining. For information, apply at No. 430 Walnut-st., first floor, Philadelphia.

TO PARTIES WISHING TO ENGAGE IN THE REAL ESTATE BUSINESS.—A gentleman established in the above business is desirous of disposing of it, together with his office—furniture, maps, &c. He has a good run of trade and has the exclusive sale of a large amount of first-class property. The situation is one of the best in the City. Having other business to attend to is his reason for wishing to sell. All communications strictly confidential. Address, with real name, REAL ESTATE, Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

BOOKSTORE FOR SALE.—AN OLD-ESTABlished book and stationery store, situated on the west side of the City, between Canal and 14th-st., and doing a large cash business, together with the unexpired lease of three years. Will be sold for cash, or exchanged for a modern finished, two-story brick house and lot, situated as the above; difference will be paid in cash. Satisfactory reasons for selling. Address Box No. 3,496 Post-office.

TO SOAP MAKERS.—FOR SALE, A SOAP and candle manufactory, situated in the upper part of the City, with a good, substantial two-story brick building and dwelling-house attached, three large soap kettles, lye pots and iron receivers, horses and carts, and everything required to do an extensive business. For further particulars, apply to R. HUSON, Builder, &c., No. 30 2d-av., between 12 and 1 P. M. and 6 and 7 P. M.

COAL-YARD WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER wishes to rent a coal-yard already established, or would lease vacant lots for that purpose near the river. Location must be good and rent low. Any party wishing to dispose of their yard cheap will hear of a purchaser by addressing COAL, Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

PATENT FOR SALE.—CAPITALISTS ARE SOlicited to examine an invention by which an enormous fortune can be made in a very short time; it has been patented in France, England and America, and only wants to be brought before the public. Office No. 143 Fulton-st., 3d story. Office hours, from 12 to 2 o'clock.

A BARGAIN.—STEAM PACKING-BOX FACTOry, with mill, stock and fixtures, enjoying a profitable cash business, only $600. Satisfactory reasons for selling. No agents need apply. None but principals treated with. Call or address J. W. HUNT, No. 85 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—A STEAM PROPELLER, CAPABLE of carrying 175 tons, and can be run with two tons coal per 24 hours; engine and boiler new and in good order. For further particulars, inquire at the Dry Dock Iron Works, No. 435 East 10th-st., E. R., New-York.

DRUG-STORE FOR SALE—AT NEWTOWN, L. I; will be sold cheap; a good opening for a physician or an apothecary, with moderate capital. Apply to H. A. SIMMONS, Newtown, L. I.

FOR SALE—A LIVERY STABLE, WITH THE entire stock. Apply on the premises 124 East 24th-st.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

260 HOW TO LIVE CHEAP. 260
In order to effect a great saving in your housekeeping, purchase your
TEAS, WINES, GROCERIES, and PROVISIONS
of all kinds, at the immense establishment of
THOMAS R. AGNEW,
No. 260 Greenwich-st., corner Murray.
Goods delivered free.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD like to let a handsome suite of furnished apartments, consisting of an extra size parlor and bedroom, to one or two gentlemen only, with or without board. References exchanged. Apply at No. 104 West 25th-st.

BOARDING.—A FEW GENTLEMEN CAN OBtain newly furnished rooms and partial board in a family without children, residing at No. 29 Londonterrace, West 23d-st., pleasant location and very convenient to cars and stages. References exchanged.

BOARDING ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and wife or two or three single gentlemen can be accommodated with board and pleasant furnished rooms at No. 18 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights, between Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries.

BOARDING.—THE OWNER OF THE HOUSE No. 12 Lamartine-place, 29th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., will let the second floor, five rooms, handsomely decorated and furnished, to one family or two gentlemen and wives. Terms moderate. Inquire as above.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN.—TWO YOUNG gentlemen can have a pleasant front room and gas, with or without board, three minutes' walk from South and Wall-st. ferries. Terms moderate. Inquire at No. 203 Columbia-st., corner of Joralemon-st.

BOARDING.—A FINE SUITE OF ROOMS, HANDsomely furnished, with bath-room attached, may be obtained by two or three gentlemen, or a gentleman and wife, with private table, if desired. Apply at 123 9th-st.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS WITH FULL or partial board, at No. 155 Hudson-st., opposite St. John's Park, for a gentleman and wife, or two or three gentlemen. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A FRONT ROOM ON THE SECond floor, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, with gas, hot and cold water, at No. 72 2d-av.

BOARDING.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms, with board, at No. 724 Broadway, opposite the New-York Hotel.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, single rooms.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SMALL, PRIVATE family, with no other boarders, will let, with board, to an agreeable gentleman and wife, a couple of nicely furnished rooms on second floor. House is new, contains all modern improvements and is pleasantly located in Sackett-st., near the cars, or within six minutes' walk of the Ferry. Address C., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—AN UNFURNISHED ROOM and bedroom, for a gentleman and wife, with partial board for the gentleman, in a private family, where there are no other boarders; boarding-house keepers need not answer this. Address K. C. H., Union-square Post-office, or Box No. 110 *Times* Office, stating terms.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SMALL, PRIvate family would accommodate a gentleman and wife, and one or two single gentlemen, with very desirable rooms and board; location good and convenient to either Wall-st. or South ferries, being only three to five minutes walk, at No. 66 State-st. near Henry-st.

BOARD AT CORNWALL—FOR THE FALL and Winter; rooms vacant on or about the 1st of October; house thoroughly warmed; conveniences for driving, &c., on the premises. Address S. B. CALDWELL, No. 20 Old-slip, or JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, Orange County, New-York.

BOARD IN PIERREPONT-ST., BROOKLYN—Handsomely-furnished parlor and bedroom, in the most desirable part of the city; a rare opportunity for those desiring spacious rooms and unequalled location. For particulars, address Box No. 204 Brooklyn Post-Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE, HANDsomely furnished room to let, with board in a private family. The house is delightfully located, and is supplied with gas, baths, &c. Apply at No. 242 Henry-st., fourth door from Congress-st.

BOARD.—A SMALL FAMILY CAN BE ACCOMmodated with handsome rooms at No. 220 West 32d-st., Boorman-terrace, between 8th and 9th avs. Also two small rooms for single gentlemen. Terms reasonable. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and his wife, or one or two single gentlemen, can obtain board and pleasant rooms at No. 67 Henry-st., five minutes' walk of Fulton or Wall-st. Ferries.

BOARD.—PLEASANT ROOMS WITH BOARD FOR a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, convenient to cars and stages, can be had on application at No. 63 East 26th-st., near 4th-av.

BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with a large room and board at No. 79 Sands-st. Also, a room for a single gentleman. The house is delightfully located, and in all respects such as respectable parties would desire, containing all modern conveniences. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Reference required.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN.—Two handsomely furnished sitting-rooms, each with bedroom adjoining, in a new first-class house near Madison-square, occupied by a private family; no other boarders taken; to let to gentlemen, with meals on Sunday if desired. Apply at No. 15 Nassau-st., Room No. 12, between 1 and 3 o'clock.

A LARGE AND HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED parlor, 2-story front, on Broadway, with balcony, two or more bedrooms, bath, water closet, &c., heated by steam, private table, can be had in the Smithsonian House, Broadway, corner Houston-st. Very desirable accommodations for a family, or for three or four gentlemen.

TO LET—A FRONT ROOM AND BEDROOM ON second floor, desirable for a gentleman and wife; the large room having four windows and closets. Also, a suite of rooms on parlor floor, consisting of back parlor and extension room, back hall and closets, with hot and cold water. Also, desirable rooms for single gentlemen, to let with board, at No. 15 Irving-place, corner 15th-st.

MURRAY HILL.—TO LET—A SUIT OF ELEgantly furnished rooms on first and second floor, front, suitable for a family of four or five, or two gentlemen and their wives, with a small private family. No other boarders taken. Unexceptionable references given and required. Apply at No. 26 East 35th-st., fourth door from Madison-av.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING A first-class house, would let a parlor and two bedrooms, with full or partial board, to a family or to single gentlemen desiring a permanent, comfortable home. Terms reasonable; location excellent; convenient to 6th and 8th av. cars and Broadway stages. Apply at No. 151 West 42d-st.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, OR two single gentlemen, can have a front room, second story, with full board, fire and light, for $15 per week; private family, residing in a genteel situation, near Union-square. Address F. J., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

A SUITE OF FOUR ROOMS, CONNECTING, on the second, and two on the third floor, will be let together or separately, with board, to one or two small families. The location is quiet and central, No. 52 East 16th-st., near Union-park.

NO. 108 BLEECKER-ST., ABOVE GREENE—Suites of large family rooms, with pantries, to let, with board; also, large rooms to accommodate three gentlemen together. A good table. Dinner at 6. Good reference required.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY OCCUPYING a small house, but wanting funds to completely furnish it, wishes to find a party willing to assist her and take board in return. Address L'ESPERANCE, Union-square Post-office.

NO. 19 UNION-SQUARE.—SINGLE GENTLEmen will find pleasant rooms at the above desirable location; rooms now vacant front on the square; rooms have large clothes closets, &c. Dinner at 6. Best of references given and required.

PARTIAL BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE family where there are few if any boarders, and where the comforts of a home can be enjoyed. Location not above 34th-st., and west side preferred. Address JORDAN. Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

NO. 50 EAST FIFTEENTH-STREET.—Elegantly furnished rooms, with board, for families and single gentlemen, with private table, if desired. The house changed hands and refurnished last May. Best of reference required and given.

A FURNISHED PARLOR AND BEDROOM on second floor to let to a single gentleman, in 13th-st., between University-place and 5th-av., in a private family; references required. Inquire at No. 30 East 13th-st.

TO LET—A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms, on second floor, with board, in a small private family; also, rooms on the third floor, suitable for families or single gentlemen, at No. 141 West 34th-st. References exchanged.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR TWO single gentlemen desiring a cheerful home for the Winter, with large rooms, in a family who study comfort, will please call at No. 146 4th-st., near Barrow-st.; undoubted reference, of course.

A SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET with partial board, to single gentlemen in a private family, on the second story, with gas and bath. References exchanged. Apply at No. 66 Amity-st.

DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH BOARD—Single or in suites, can be obtained at No. 163 Lexington-av., between 31st and 32d sts. Persons of religious habits preferred.

TO LET, WITH BOARD—A DESIRABLE suite of rooms on second floor of the first-class house No. 236 West 30th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; also a room with accommodations for two single gentlemen.

AT NO. 23 WASHINGTON-PLACE—BEtween Broadway and Washington Park, two suites of rooms and one or two single rooms to let, with or without full board.

FRONT BASEMENT TO LET, WITH OR without board, at No. 135 8th-st., one door east of Broadway.

NO. 17 LAFAYETTE-PLACE.—TWO OR three families, and a few gentlemen or ladies, can find desirable rooms with board.

HOTELS.

ELMWOOD HOUSE, BLOOMFIELD, N. J.
This house is open for the reception of boarders during the Winter. House well warmed; lighted with gas. Terms moderate. References—James Thorn, Jr., No. 8 Murray-st., New-York; R. P. Stevens, No. 11 Wall-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the firm of DRIGGS, PARMELEE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent of the parties, and that the business of the said firm will be closed up by LEWIS C. PARMELEE, who is duly authorized to close and settle the same.
SPENCER B. DRIGGS,
September 15, 1859. SPENCER T. PARMELEE.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing between GEORGE B. HUMPHRIES and HARRY D. WHITTEMORE, grocers, is this day dissolved. All business of the firm will be settled by GEORGE B. HUMPHRIES, who will continue the business at the old stand, No. 162 1st-av.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 17, 1859. G. B. HUMPHRIES.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S THESE CELEBRATED cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.